...y Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8TH, 1829. [NUMBER 2,040.

...ed at the ...oard on or ...t month for ... the Marine ...one year cer... ...e 1st August ...

...ade known at the ...Storekeeper. ...he Marine Board, ...M. HOUGHTON, *Secretary.*

...FFICE, ...1819.

જાહેર • ખબર *

તારીખ• ૨૦ મી•ચાલતા•મહીનાની અથવા•તેની•અગાઉ• મરીન•ખોરડની•આ મીસમાં• પરપોજવો• લેશે•ખાખત•જે•મરી ન•ખાતાની• ફ્રાલેજ•ટલેજે•મજુરીનુ•ક્રંત રાકટ•મુદત•વરસ• ૧ નુકીકનુ—ફિ.ક્રંતરાક ટ•તારીખ• ૧ લી• માગારાટ•આવતા•મહી નાનીથી•શ્રરૂ•થારે * .

ફિની•ચરદે•ચોક્રશ•વીગત•મરીન•ઇશ ટોર•કીપરની•આમીશમાંથી•જાંડ્રીઆમાં•આ વશે * .

મરીન•ખોરડનાં•કુક્રંમથી
ફિ•ફાઉંટન
શક્કરતારી•
શ્રી•મુમખઇની•મરીન•ખોરડની•આમીશ
તારીખ• ૨ જી•જુલાઇ• ૧૮૨૯

Advertisement.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the Marine Board, of Tonnage for Conveyance of Two hundred and Eighty Tons of Coals to Trincomalee, to be delivered in charge of the Naval authority at that port.

By Order of the Marine Board,
M. HOUGHTON,
Secretary

BOMBAY,
MARINE B. OFFICE,
2d July 1829.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Monday the 20th day of July instant at 2 o'Clock in the afternoon, the SHERIFF OF BOMBAY will put up to Sale by public outcry on the Premises, the undermentioned property by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against KAZEE GOOLAM HOOSSAM MAHRY.

Viz.

No. 23. A large Dwelling House covered with Tiles with its appurtenances situated without the Town Walls, at Mahomed Syed Mucrees Street, near Mandvey.—
No. 25. A large Family Dwelling House, Ditto Ditto Ditto.
" 26. " Bungalow upper Roomed, Ditto Ditto Ditto.
" 27. " Warehouse, Ditto Ditto,
" 20. " Dwelling House with Stable underneath, Ditto Ditto.
" 15. " Warehouse, Ditto Ditto.
" 154. " Ditto Cotton Screw House Ditto Ditto.
" 11. " Ditto, in Shamjee Hajeenas Street, Ditto Ditto.

Conditions of Sale may be known on application at the Sheriff's Office.

F. LEGGETT,
DEPUTY SHERIFF.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
6th July, 1829.

SECOND
CALCUTTA LOTTERY
OF 1829.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for sale at Messrs. SHOTTON and CO's Office, at Rs. 120 each, Cash.

Bombay, 8*th July*, 1829

Advertisement,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace will be held at my Office this day at 12 o'Clock, noon.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
No. 17 MEADOWS STREET,
8*th July* 1829.

Higgs & Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-Morrow the 9th Instant

A CASE of Holland Tape and Bobbin Morocco Skins, Glass and Earthenware China, Hats, Guglets and Basons, a few Dozen of Superior Champaign, Household Furniture &c.

Meadows Street, 8*th July*, 1829,

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 9th Instant.

BOXES of Gunpowder Tea, Black China Straw Hats, Lady's Fans &c.

ALSO.

An excellent Toned Pianoforte by Tomkinson.

Bombay, 8*th July*, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A PALANQUIN
SHIGRAMPO
WITH HARNESS
NEARLY NEW
PRICE RUPEES 600.
ALSO
A Neat Child's
CHAISE
PRICE Rs. 75.

Meadows Street, 8*th July*, 1829.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, few copies of the Trial of
CAPTAIN J. BETHAM,
H. C. MARINE,
PRICE RUPEES 5.

FOR SALE
at the Gazette Office.
The 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Parts of Maryat's
CODE OF SIGNALS,
For the Merchant's Service.

LITHOGRAPHED on fine English letter paper, from the latest London Edition, the numbers carried up to 9876.

IN A VERY NEAT BINDING,
PRICE RUPEES TEN.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithographed copies of the
REVISED TARIFF,
And tables of the value of Currency, receivable in payment ofthe Bombay Customs

Bombay, Gazette Office, 8*th July*, 1829.

THIS DAY,
Wednesday the 8th July
FRITH
Bomanjee & Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

AN Invoice of IRONMONGERY consisting of Hinges, Castors—Door Handles, Pullies, a few ChestsGum Benjamin, two Sets of Marryat's Signals complete, an assortment of Glass Ware, several articles of Furniture,—Books, Pictures, Cutlery, Canvas, Wines &c. likewise—a Superior three Barrel hand ORGAN—a PIANO FORTE by BUTCHER, and another by BROADWOOD and SON'S.

AND AT NOON.

A Stylish English built Stanhope nearly new with Horse and Harness and a Newfoundland DOG.

Nesbit Lane, 8*th July*, 1829.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISION

A HANDSOME open BAROUCHE painted Green.....Rs. 1400
A Very neat Tonjon—nearly new Rupees.....180.
A quanty of Floor Cloth @ per yard Rupees.....3.
A Set of very Handsome dining Tables for 24 Persons nearly new..Rs. 175
An Æolian Harp.....30
And a variety of Buggies, Carriages &c &c.

FOR SALE
AT
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co's.

THE Army List for February and March.....per No. Rs. 3
Sporting Magazine..... " 3
Memorials of the late War 2 Vols..... " 15
Memoir L'Rechejacqulein..... " 6
Parry's Voyages 6 Vol..... " 45
Franklin's Journey 4 Vols..... " 35
Kirk Whites remains..... " 10
Advice to Young Mother..... " 12
Murray's Grammar..... " 3
Murray's Spelling Book..... " 2
Todd Johnson's Dictionary..... " 18
Walker's pronouncing Dictionary..... " 15
Grahams domestic Medicine..... " 18
And a great variety of other Book's.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AN Invoice of Superior Merton Down HATS of the latest Fashions consisting of Gentlemen's, Broad narrow brims—Ladie's—and Boys and Girls Hats—the same are on Sale at very moderate prices.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AN assortment of 1st Sort Bandanna HANDKERCHIEFS at 18 Rs. per piece.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

A SMALL assortment of MILLINERY of the latest Fashions made to express order by a London House and imported by one of the last Ships.

ON SALE
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Adam, Skinner & Co.

SHERRY Wine in Butts at.....Rs. 760 per Butt.
Ditto in Hhds.....400 per Hhd.
Do. in 3 Doz. and 6 Doz. Chests.....20 per Doz.
Port Wine in 6 Doz. Chests 18 ditto.
Claret in 3 & 6 Doz. Chests 25 to 30 do
Brandy old Cognac in Casks of 120 Gallon @ 2½ per gallons.

Bombay, 8*th July*, 1829.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE
GODOWNS,
OF
Messrs Adam Skinner and Co.
On Monday 13th July Next.
AT 11 OCLOCK,

FOR the benefit of the Concerned a Quantity of WOOLLEN CLOTH landed damaged from the Brig *Rifleman* —At the same time there will be sold Eleven cases containing 6 Dozen each of English Claret.

Bombay 8*th July*, 1829.

FOR SALE
AT
Messrs, Roger de Faria and Co's.
GODOWNS.

A FEW Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Pipes of Lisbon Wine, lately imported, as also Port Wine in bottles.

Bombay, 8*th July*, 1829.

A CARD.

THOMAS McCARTHY Esq. continues to receive Pupils in the BOMBAY COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY near Breach Candy.—Terms as per former Advertisements.

Crow's Nest, Breach Candy, 8*th July*, 1829

SECOND
CALCUTTA LOTTERY
OF 1829.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for Sale at Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO's Office. At Rupees 120 each.

Bombay, 8*th July*, 1829.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, the following Printed Works, Forms, &c.

	Rs.	Qr.
BOMBAY Register & Directory for 1829.....	5	"
Ditto...Ditto...Ditto...Hf. Bd.....	7	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper.....	2	"
Respondentia Bonds each.....	1	"
Policies of Insurance do.....	1	"
Sheet Almanac for 1829.....	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett.....	"	2
Interest Bonds....do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading.....do.....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.....	"	2

LETTER PRESS PRINTING neatly executed, on moderate terms.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of MARY ROWLES deceased, late of Saint Cloud near Paris, a Spinster, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire as Registrar of the said Court for the use and benefit of His Majesty, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 26th day of June 1829.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of administration of the Estate and Effects of ROBERT THOMAS BOWLES BOYE deceased late an Ensign in the Military Service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 26th day of June 1829.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of administration of the Estate and Effects of ALEXANDER SCOTT WALKER deceased late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the united company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 26th day of June 1829.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last will and Testament of G. WINN deceased late a Cadet in the Military Service of the united company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 26th day of June 1829.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of G. HANCOCK deceased late an Ensign in the Military Service of the united company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 26th day of June 1829.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last will and Testament of KHADIZA Bebee late of Bombay Mahomedan Woman deceased may be granted to DORABJEE COWASJEE Parsee of Bombay Inhabitant, the sole Executor named in and appointed by the said last Will and Testament, all persons Concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th day of July 1829.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

اشتہار نامہ

در محکمہ اعلای سوپریم
کورٹ منبئی دورا بجي کاوسجي
فارسي باشندہ منبي عرض کردہ
است کہ مرحومہ خدیجہ بي بي
کہ از قوم اسلام باشندہ منبي بودہ
اختیار وصیت نامہ آخري او بمن
دادہ شود زیرا کہ آن مرحومہ
در وصیت نامہ آخري خود شخص
مذکور را وکیل خود مقرر و اسمش
مندرج نموده است بنابر ان
آنکسانیکہ وابستہ وصیت نامہ
مذ بور باشند باوشان معلوم گردد
بتاریخ ۷ ماہ جولاي سنہ ۱۸۲۹

عیسوي
پي سي مارگن
وکیل

For Freight or Passage

TO THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
AND
LONDON,
THE FIRST CLASS SHIP
LADY FEVERSHAM,
OF 550 TONS,
STEPHESON ELLERBY,
COMMANDER.

TO SAIL 1st August, this Ship has superior accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For further particulars apply to Captain ELLERBY at Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDER'S Office.

Bombay, 8th July, 1829.

For Freight and Passengers to London.

THE FINE TEAK SHIP
HERO OF MALOWN,
OF 500 TONS.
J. L. STUDD (OF THE H. C. S,)
COMMANDER.

THIS Ship has superior accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London early in September.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES & CO, at whose Office plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 8th July, 1829.

For Freight to China

THE TEAK SHIP
FERGUSSON,
OF 554 TONS PER REGISTER,
CAPT: J. S. GROVES.

HAS a great part of her Cargo engaged, and will sail for China on the 12th August.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1829.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. Hamond, 3d Cavy.
Cadet Lavie.
Cadet R. P. Hogg.
Cadet D. J. Cannon.
Cadet R. H. Young.
Cadet H. W. Diggle.
Cadet W. H. B. Watkins.
Asst. Surg. Willoughby Arding, M. D.
Asst. Surg. Thomas Bruckwell.
Asst. Surg. Fras. S. Arnott, M. D.
Cadet George Cruikshank.
Cadet H. P. H. Hockin.
Ensn. Thos. Spens, 17th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Asst. Surgn. G. Gray, 11th Regt.

SHIPPING REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 4th.—Ship Helen, G. Lungley, Master from Calcutta, 8th May.

7th.—Ship Exmouth, R. Graham, Master left Calcutta, 2d and Sand Heads 29th May.

Passengers Per Helen.—Mr. William Smith,

Per Exmouth.—Mrs. Graham, Ensign Williams H. C. S. and Mr. Beck, Free Merchant.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 3rd.—Ship Runnymede (Free Trader) P. Wilcridge, Master, to Madras and Calcutta.

5th.—The Hon'ble Company Sloop of War Nautilus William McDonald Esq. Acting Commander, to Bassadore.

Do.—Barque Fletcher, Thomas Foster Master, to London.

Passengers By Runnymede.—Lieut. Dampier B. N. I. for Madras, and Mr. Warden, H. C. Marine for Calcutta.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Lady Feversham for London; Rifleman for London; H. C. Duke of Sussex for China; General Kyd for China; Bannerman for China; Sir Charles Malcolm for China; Cumbrian for China; Caledonia for China; Bombay Castle for China: Samdany for Malay Coast; and ShaulHamed for Malay Coast.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. SHIPS—Duke of Sussex, General Kyd and Atlas.

FREE TRADERS—Lady Feversham, Janet, Rifleman, Royal George, Hutton, Fergusson and Cumbrian.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Bannerman, Carron, Glenelg, Caledonia, Samdany, Sir Charles Malcolm, Shaul Hamed, Bombay Castle, Asia Felix, Discovery and Helen.

FRENCH.—La Cecilia, and Deligence.

ARAB—Monsory.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Elphinstone, Palinurus, Coote, Tigris, and Thetis.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On Monday the 6th Inst. the wife of S... tor Walker, Commissariat Dept. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday Morning the 1st Instant, by... Revd. Joseph Lawrie, John Porter Malcolm... Esq. Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment... Miss Willmot Goodridge.

Exchange &c.

On London, ...at 6 months sight 1 | 9½
Bengal,.....at 30 days sight, 107¼. per 100
Madras, ...at 30 days sight, par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 106 do. . per 0 | 0 do
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars.....100 per 220 B'by Rs.
German Crowns.....100 per 212½ Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton, £2 | 10
China..... Per Candy, Nominal

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH JULY, 1829.

The only arrivals from Sea since our last, are the HELEN Captain Lungley, and the EXMOUTH Captain Graham both direct from Calcutta.

In a very recent number, we gave a report, we had received, regarding the NEW MINT, under the impression that it would give our readers as much satisfaction as it did ourselves.

The following Saturday our Cotemporary of the Courier, in an *apparently official* article contradicted what we had said, and we of course, judging that his source of intelligence on such a subject was less likely to lead him into error than ours was us, felt inclined to believe we had been misinformed

Having however since ascertained that the furnace for melting the copper remains to be constructed yet, which of course disproves the Courier's statement that the Machinery was completed Eighteen months ago, we are almost inclined to think that we may as safely be relied on, in these matters as he; for if he is wrong in this circumstance, it is plain his information is no more *official* than our own, and he may be as wrong in regard to what he says about Dies, Melter, orders from England, differences between the Governments of Bombay and Bengal &c.

There is a reflection which the statement of the Courier, the would-be considered official Paper, the patronized of Government occasions, that cannot be very pleasing to those he is most anxious to please; more particularly in these times of economy. If the mint was finished Eighteen months ago as our cotemporary states, according to a rough calculation of the Establishment entertained, nearly a Lac of Rupees has been uselessly expended through neglect of proper arrangement. This however we are happy to assure our readers is not the case, for at that period, a large portion of the mint was without a roof.

The following is from the *Madras Courier* of the 23rd June.

"We have heard, and, though we cannot undertake to vouch for the authority, we fully believe, that a question, which has long agitated the Sister Presidency, of Bombay, was wisely referred, by the Government at home, to the consideration of three retired Judges, each of whom had presided on the Bench of one of our Supreme Courts of Judicature.

It was in consequence, we believe, of their decision, that Mr. DEWAR, was elevated to the exalted situation he now occupies."

We have heard that one of the Judges appointed to decide upon this most delicate question was SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, the names of the other two have not reached us.

We this day have the satisfaction of laying before our Readers a Register of the Pluviometer kept by a gentleman in Bombay, who since we have had the management of the Gazette, has kindly favoured us with this most interesting document; it shews the Fall of Rain for the month of June to have been 27 Inches, 86 decimals, which is 4 Inches, 33 decimals more than the fall of last year in the same month. This must be considered as a circumstance that calls imperiously for our thanks, as the health and happiness of so large a portion of our fellow creatures in this part of the world depends upon it. In fact the Spings of Life both to the Animal and vegetable world would be exhausted and dried up without this timely and merciful gift of Heaven.

	JUNE.	
Years.	Inch.	Decs.
1817	45	72
1818	22	54
1819	15	95
1820	18	82
1821	15	18
1822	29	21
1823	21	76
1824	3	89
1825	24	45
1826	17	75
1827	49	15
1828	23	53
1829	27	86

We have heard with much regret for some time back, that our beautiful little Theatre either had been or was about to be appropriated to the purposes of a Cotton Warehouse during the present monsoon. And altho' we were not disposed to give much belief to the rumour, yet the probability of such a measure being resorted to, we have frequently anticipated; and however much we should regret such a profanation it would not astound us with astonishment to learn that it actually had been carried into effect We are not aware of the principle of management of the Bombay Theatre, nor whether there are any persons authorized to act as managers. If there are, with them we should say the blame lies, and at their door would all the shame rest. For we cannot believe that the present liberal society of this place would withhold now, that support which they (as far as our own experience entitles us to judge) have hitherto bestowed. Our present Governor, foremast as he ever is in the patronage of all scientific and elegant pursuits, would not we feel satisfied refuse his countenance and support to so delightful and so rational an amusement, every thing rests we repeat with the managers. If there are such people let them pay but a little attention to the seasons of the year in opening the house. We would say during the monsoon three entertainments might with great ease be got up, and during the cold weather from December to February say three more, thus making in all six Evenings in the year, surely it would not be asking too much of the Society to solicit the light of their countenance for six Evenings out of a long year, and that too for such a purpose; a few years perseverance in such an arrangement would with a proper view to Economy in the management not only prevent the sacrilege (for we know no other term more applicable) of converting our Theatre to purposes so derogatory to its character, but would relieve it entirely from the heavy and encreasing debt with which we understand it is burthened, why we would ask should this our Presidency be so far behind the Sister Presidencies in this rational amusement. In Calcutta one Theatre is open all the year round with the exception of a short time during the very hot Season. At Madras the Histrionick Art has always been encouraged more or less, but this Season it has be-

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

[illegible] GAZETTE.—JUNE 20.

[illegible]he Committee on the Roman Ca-[illegible], on the 9th March, on the motion [illegible]ught up by Sir A. Grant, and read; [illegible]cted to be brought in, in conformity

[illegible] Honourable Secretary then moved for [illegible]ing in a Bill for regulating the qualifica-[illegible]rsons voting at elections of knights of the [illegible] Ireland—Agreed—

[illegible]nformity with the foregoing, the Right Ho-[illegible]e Gentleman brought in the two Bills above [illegible]d to on the 10th, which were read a first time [illegible]rdered to be printed, and to be read a second [illegible] on Tuesday, the 17th March

The first Bill provides for the repeal of the Laws [illegible]hich impose Civil disabilities on his Majesty's Ro-[illegible]an Catholic subjects.—The second relates to the raising the elective Franchise of the *Roman Catholics* from forty shillings to ten pounds.—By this it would appear that, part of the petition agreed to at the Meeting of the Catholics to which we have above alluded, has been acted upon; for as Roman Catholics are alone mentioned,—the Protestants are not affected by the Bill—their franchise is preserved.

MADRAS GAZETTE.—JUNE 22,

A question has been propounded to us, to ascertain if, a gentleman from the Bar be nominated to a seat on the Bench, be entitled to the appellation of Lordship before he takes his seat and has been sworn into office.—As matter of right, We think there can be but one opinion, for, until he has taken the oaths pertaining to the office to which he may stand nominated, he can perform none of the functions of the office.—If then he can discharge none of the duties, neither can he we conclude, be entitled to any of the honours—and if given, it must be out of courtesy and not as a matter of right.—That our Cotemporary of the Bombay Courier should have designated Mr Dewar, "His Lordship" is easily accounted for the Gazette has put us in possesson of the secret. The immaculate Courier would make a stepping stone of his "His Lordship" to the office of "his Lordship's Clerk"—Oh fie! this is not what it should be, from one professing so much independence and to be above a little action—But there are certain things towards which most men have a natural inclination, and if to be Judge's clerk is the summit of the Conductor of the Bombay Courier's ambition, we hope he may succeed, even though the means he may have used to attain his ends, are any thing but what they should have been.

The following Law arrangements says the Courier, an authority in such cases not to be disputed, were talked of in the Hall of the Four Courts as likely to occur very shortly,—The Chief Baron to resign and be elevated to the Peerage by the title of Lord Rockbarton and to be succeeded by Lord Plunket, who prefers Equity to Common Law.—The Attorney General (Mr. Joy) to be Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.—Barons Smith and M'Clelland to retire and their places to be filled by Seajeant Buckburne and Mr. Leslie Foster.—Mr. Doherty to be Attorney General and Mr. Wallace to be Solicitor General.

MADRAS GAZETTE.—JUNE, 24.

The supreme Court of the Judicature at Bombay, was opened again for general business by Sir J P.Grant on Wednesday the 10th Instant, but strange, no allusion was made to the recent appointments, nor, so far as the Bombay Courier has the power of utterance did Mr. Dewar present himself before the Court.—A Criminal Court was to be opened on the Wednesday following, but whether in the interim any especial Court was opened or not, sufficient time has not elapsed to convey the information; but, that such would be the case we think very likely, for the purpose of reading his Majesty's Commission and of swearing the Chief Judge elect into office.—This is a Service, we are aware, in which a few forms are to be observed, and to which under existing circumstances it may be presumed, a more than ordinary attention will be paid.—We congratulate Mr. Dewar on his elevation, and we hope it will not be the only instance we may have to record of merit being thus rewarded.—We know that great interest was made some time back to procure the elevation of a gentleman from the Madras Bar to the Bench;—one, who, to great professional knowledge, added an acquaintance with the character and habits of the natives,—a knowledge of their customs and laws,—their language and literature, but seldom equalled and by few surpassed; but it was unavailing;—it was said, a compliance would be establishing a precedent that might be urged in every after case. Admitting such followed, wherein would be the danger? Not surely in the advancement of men, who had devoted days and nights to the acquirement of a knowledge it was almost indispensible in a Judge to possess; not surely in becoming acquainted which those little traits in the character and habits of the people, which are essential to the due administration of justice, and which are ever regarded in its dispensation, and if not in the superior knowledge which such persons would bring to the Bench, it can have existence only in the imagination, and has been fostered for purposes of which we are ignorant.—But the appointment of Mr. Dewar, will remove every difficulty that may have heretofore opposed the advancement of talent, and restrained the studious in the pursuit of useful knowledge; while at the same time it will impart hope to the industrious and persevering, and act as a stimulus to the hitherto careless and indifferent.

MADRAS GOVT. GAZETTE.—JUNE 25.

An extraordinary proceeding appears to have taken place in the Court of Chancery. A Captain Garth whose name has been often mentioned in connection with certain insinuations relative to the Duke of CUMBERLAND, has filed a Bill in Chancery for an injunction to prevent Messrs. PAUL and SNOW, Bankers, from delivering a Box in their custody to Sir HERBERT TAYLOR, and Mr. CHARLES MOLLOY WESTMACOTT. This Box is alleged to contain proofs of Captain GARTH'S birth, and to establish certain claims of an extraordinary nature on his part.

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[illegible]NMENT SECURITIES,

JUNE 24*th*, 1829.

[illegible]*r Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.*

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

[illegible]0 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....31 *Prem.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public securities, viz.

166¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 29 *Premium.*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .1 *Do.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

166½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees..1 Dis.

Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 2½ *Pre.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 24.—Ship Hydrose, Nacodah Shaick Nalubba — Do. —Brig Louisa, J. Serjeant, both from Cuddalore, left 23d June.

Passengers by the Brig Louisa.—J. Pugh Esq.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 23.—Ship Morning Star, C. Barker, for Masulipatam and Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. Ship Thames, Capt. J. K. Forbes.
H. C. Ship Repulse, Capt. H. Gribble.
Ship Duke of Roxburgh, Captain T Brown.
Ship General Palmer, Captain W. Thomas.
Ship Elizabeth, Captain J W. Phillips.
Ship Christiana, Captain W. Hall.
Ship La Belle Alliance, Captain T Francis.
Ship Hercules, Captain D. Wilson.
Ship La Gironde, Captain J. Durrox.
Ship Gabrielle, Captain C. Dumar.
Ship Pensylvanie, Captain R. Clochan.
Ship Hydrose, Nacodah Shaik Nalubba.
Brig Chatham, Captain J. Durward
Brig Louisa, Captain J. Serjeant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st Instant, Mrs. Robert Cleark, of a Son.

At Palmanair, on the 18th Instant, the Lady of T. A. Oakes, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Quilon, on the 12th Instant, the Lady of D. Staettell. Esq. of the 20th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

On the 19th Instant, at Saint Thomas's Mount, the Lady of Lieutenant Frederic Chalmers, of the 22d Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Palavaram, on Friday the 19th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Prior, 23d Light Infantry, of a Son.

On the 18th Instant, Mrs. L. Griffiths, of a Son.

At Palaveram, on the morning of the 18th of June, Mrs M. A. De Gravater, of a Son.

On Wednesday, the 24th Instant, Mrs. J. R. Hogg, of a Daughter.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on Wednesday the 15th June, the Wife of Regimental Qr. Mr. Serjeant Edward Short, 1st Horse Brigade, of a Daughter

At St. Thomas's Mount, on Friday the 19th Instant, Sarah, the Wife of G. Bird, Riding Master Serjeant. 1st Horse Brigade, of a Son.

At Seringapatam, on the 19th May, the Wife of Mr. J. M. Welsh. of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Arnee, on the 6th Instant, Assistant Surgeon John Rowland, H. C. S. in whom the Department to which he belonged, has lost one of its most promising Members

At Vizagapatam, on the 7th Instant, of Apoplexy Captain Robert Gray. of the 3d Native Veteran Battalion, aged 44 years.

At Palaveram on the night of the 21st June, in the 25th year of her age, after giving birth to a Son on the morning of the 18th Instant, Mrs. M. A. De Grayter, Wife of Quarter Master Serjeant J. L. De Grayter, of the 2d Regiment N. I. most deeply and deservedly lamented by her disconsolate husband, relations and friends.

At Kamptee, on the 16th May John Jones, Esq. Surgeon 3d Regt. Light Cavalry aged 46 years.

At Madras on the 17th Instant, Mr. Henry Christenau, Superintendent of the Garrison Band, aged 43 years.

On the 19th Instant, Cumbumpauty Vencata-Royalo Brahmin, aged 45 years. He had served in several Public Departments for nearly 20 years, the last 12 of which he was employed in the Office of the Secretary to the Military Board.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

JUNE 10, 1829.

BUY. Prem.			SELL. Prem.	
25	8	Remittable	24	8 Prem.
Dis. 1	12	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	2	4 Dis.
Dis. 0	6	New ditto ditto	0	10 Dis.
5700	0	Bank of Bengal Share	5500	0 Dis.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	8	0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	7	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.		CALCUTTA.	SELL
1	10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R.	1 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 14.—Ship Diadem, W. S. Wilson, from London 6th Jan. Hamburg, Sydney, Mauritius, Covelong, and Madras 7th June.

Passengers per Diadem from Mauritius.—Mr. and Mrs. Bedier; Lieut. Maclain, H. C. S..

From Madras.—Messrs. T. Maciunon and T. Brand.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 10.—Brig Spartan, J. Lumsden, for Liverpool.

12. Ship John Woodall, W. Rams[illegible] for Liverpool via Mauritius—American Ship [illegible]abel, W. Foster, for Boston.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

(SEPARATE.)

THE 19TH MAY, 1829.

Mr. W. P. Palmer, Collector of Stamp Duties in Calcutta, retaining the Offices of First Assistant Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and Superintendant of the Sulkea Salt Chokies.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 11TH MAY, 1829,

Mr. D. F. Macleod, Assistant to the Political Resident at Nagpoor.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 9TH JUNE, 1829.

Mr. T J. C. Plowden, Junior, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Zillah Seharunpore.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 16TH JUNE, 1289.

The Honorable J. C. Erskine, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue at Dacca.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarter Poorie, 27th May, 1829.

No. 360. GENERAL ORDERS

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

13th Light Dragoons.

Cancels his Promotion, vice Sugden deceased and the Appointment of the Hon'ble A O. Murray, to the Cornetcy in succession

Cornet Richard Gethin to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Strange promoted, 21st November, 1828.

Robert Stein Forlong, Gentleman, to Cornet by purchase, vice Gethin, 21st November, 1828.

1st Foot.

Second Lieutenant James Fleming Denhame, from Half-pay, Bourbon Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Robert Innes who exchanges' 25th November, 1828.

Surgeon Gerald Fitzgerald, from Half-pay 69th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Elkington appointed to the 17th Light Dragoons, 23d October 1828.

2nd Food.

Canccels his Appointment, vice Gilland, and that of Mr. Humphreys to the Ensigncy in succession.

Ensign Lothian Sheffield Dickson to be Lieutenant by purchase. vice Kennedy promoted, 27th November, 1828.

Thomas Sealy, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Dickson, 27th November, 1828.

3rd Foot.

Concels the Appointment of Surgeon Mouatt, from the 14th Foot, vice Ivory deceased, and the Promotion of Asistant Surgeon Stark, from the 44th Foot, vice Mouatt.

Surgeon Alexander Macqueen, M. D., from the Ceylon Regiment, to be Surgeon, vice Ivory deceased, 4th September, 1828.

6th Foot.

William Frederick Jekyll, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Dillon promoted in the 60th Foot, 28th August, 1828.

Cancels the Appointment of Mr. Lys. vice Johnson superseded,

Second Lieutenant John Ottey, from the Ceylon Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Johnson superseded, 11th December, 1828.

13th Foot.

Captain Rodert Hare, from the Half-pay, to be Captain, vice Henry Waterman who exchanges, receiving the difference, 18th December, 1828.

16th Foot.

Ensign John Willel Payne Auden to be Lieutenant without purchase, 2d October, 1828.

To be Ensigns.

Ensign William Murray, from the 34th Foot, vice Anden, 2d October, 1828.

Francis Cassidy, Gentleman, by purchase, vice Jackson Cassidy who retires, 25th November. 1828.

To be Adjutant.

Lieutenant William Foley, vice Brand promoted. 2d October, 1828.

30th Foot.

Surgeon William Pinstan O'Reilly, from the 65th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Robert Pearce who ret res upon Half-pay, 11th September, 1828.

40th Foot.

Ensign Francis Henry Burslem, from the 65th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Rogers appointed to the 82d Foot, 25th November, 1828.

Lieutenant Joseph Curtain to be Adjutant, vice Neilly promoted, 25th November, 1828.

44th Foot.

Major Day Hort Macdowall, from the Half-pay, to be Major, paying the difference, vice Burney appointed to the 75th Foot. 27th November, 1828.

46th Foot.

Pay Master Wm. Iveson, from Half-pay of the 18th Foot, to be Pay Master, vice Grant deceased, 13th November, 1828.

48th Foot.

Ensign John Thompson to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Slater Promoted, 25th November, 1828.

Richard Phibbs, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Thompson, 25th November, 1828,

49th Foot.

Hospital Assistant Lachlan Grant to be Assistant Surgeon, vice James Duncanson placed upon Half-pay, 25th September, 1828.

89th Foot.

Lieutenant Thomas Collins from the 4th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Cameron who exchanges, 11th December, 1828.

UNATTACHED.

To be Captains of Infantry by purchase.

Lieutenant Charles Strange, from the 13th Light Dragoons, 21st November, 1828.

Lieutenant William Slater, from the 48th Foot, 25th November, 1828.

Lieutenant Hugh Fergusson Kennedy, from the 2d Foot, 27th November, 1828.

Lieutenant Richard Sugden, from the 13th Light Dragoons, 23d December, 1828.

The undermentioned Lieutenant actually serving upon full pay in Regiments of the Line, whose Commissions are dated in, or previous to the year 1811, have accepted promotion upon Half-pay, according to the General Order of the 27th December, 1828.

To be Captains of Infantry without purchase.

Lieutenant Wm. Neilly, from the 40th Foot, 21st November, 1828.

Lieutenant Wm. Boardman, from the 31st Foot, 25th November, 1828.

Lieutenant Wm. Boran Bernard, from the 45th Regiment, 30th December, 1828.

Surgeon Mouatt M. D., will continue to do duty with the 3rd Buffs, and Surgeon Stark with the 14th Regiment, until further orders.

Head Quarters, Poorie, 30th May, 1829.

No. 361. GENERAL ORDERS.

The Orders of Major General Pine, dated 23d Instant, directing the detachments therein mentioned (with the exception of those belonging to the 11th Dragoons, 16th Lancers, 31st and 44th Regiments) to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to join their respective Corps by water, accompanied by the following Officers is confirmed:

3d Buff.

Lieutenant W. Scott.
Lieutenant J. Hunt.
Ensign J. Speedy,

14th Foot.

Captain W J. P. Gore.
Lieutenant W. Thorpe.
Ensign H. M. F. Stirke.
Ensign A. Barry,

49th Foot

Lieutenant J. Henderson.
Lieutenant W. R. Faber.

13th Light Infantry

Ensign J. H. Fenwick.
Ensign P. R. Jennings.
Ensign P. D. Streng.
Ensign J. Clarke.

The Division Order by Brigadier-General Carpenter, dated Secrole, 3d May, directing that the men belonging to His Majesty's 38th Regiment only should be disembarked at Gazeepoore, from the Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant Thomas, 13th Light Infantry, for the purpose of joining their Corps at that Station, and that the remainder should proceed on to Cawnpore, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

3d Buffs—Lieutenant Barr, to England for Two Years, from date of Embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

13th Light Infantry—Lieutenant Orange, Three Months, from the 1st July, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to Embarkation for Europe, for the purpose of joining His Majesty's 81st Regiment.

16th Foot—Lieutenant Mylins, to England for Two Years, from the date of Embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

31st Foot—Lieutenant Young, Six Months, from the 10th May, to proceed to the Hills North of Deyrah Dhoon, on Medical Certificate

Head Quarters, Poorie, 3d June, 1829.

No. 362. GENERAL ORDERS.

The date of Captain Alexander Clarke's Commission in the 44th Foot, is 1st December 1827, and not 1st December 1828, as stated in the General Orders of the 27th April last.

The date of Ensign Calder's Appointment in the 54th Foot, in General Orders of 27th April last, No. 352, should be 29*th July* 1828, and not 29th April 1828.

In the Promotions and Appointments, published in General Orders No. 352, of 27th April last, opposite the name of Ensign Basil Gray, 45th Foot, should be "cancels the Appointment of Mr. Donald McDonald, vice Barnewall, deceased."

Erratum in General Orders No. 352, of 27th April 1829.

13th Light Dragoons.

For Ensign John Cameron, from 92d Foot, to be Cornet, &c.

Read, Ensign John Cameron CAMPBELL, from 92d Foot, to be Cornet, &c.

Head Quarters, Poorée, 4th June, 1829.

No. 363. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, has been pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 Years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the dates specified against their respective names; viz.

3d Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant W. Scott, 14th December, 1829.

3d Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant J. Hunt. 11th December, 1827.

20th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant H. D. Dodgin, 23d March, 1824.

26th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant J. Fraser, 23d May. 1826.

31st Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant T. Bulkley, 5th May, 1829.

54th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant F. Thornbury, 10th April, 1829.

The part of the General Order, dated Amadah, 11th January, 1829, directing Captain Cotton, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief to proceed to Chittagong, via Dacca, is cancelled. His Lordship having afterwards ordered that Officer to the Presidency, via Sooty, and to join Head-Quarters from thence by water, at Pooree.

The Division Order by Major General Pine, under date the 28th Ultimo, granting One Year's Leave of Absence, from date Embarkation, to Lieutenant Stewart, 3d Buffs, to proceed to the Mauritius, on Medical Certificate, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

4th Light Dragoons—Assistant Surgeon Walbran,

• England, for Two Years, from date of Embarkation, on Medical Certificate.

6th Foot—Ensign Schnell, to England, for Two Years, from date of Embarkation, on Medical Certificate.

Head-Quarters, Pooree 5th June, 1829.

No. 364. GENERAL ORDERS.

The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to direct the Publication of the following Extract of a Letter from General Lord Hill, Commanding in Chief of His Majesty's Forces;

"I have had the honor to submit to the King, and His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve, and to direct, that, without retrospect, ever Lieutenant-Colonel of the East India Company's Army, who may now be Commandant of a Regiment of Cavalry, or Infantry, or Battalion of Artillery, or Engineers be allowed to take the Rank of Colonel, by Brevet, in the territorial possession of the East India Company, in India only, and That every Lieutenant-Colonel of that Army who should in future be appointed Commandant of a Regiment, or Battalion, be allowed to take Rank of Colonel, by Brevet, in those territories only."

"In conveying to your Lordship, the signification of His Majesty's gracious intentions upon this point, and the expression of His Majesty's Commands, that the measure be carried into effect, I have the honor to acquaint you, that His Majesty is further pleased to direct, in order to provide for the interest of His Officers serving in the territorial possessions of the Company, and to take care that their fair claims are not passed over, in consequence of any particular circumstance attending the promotion of the Officers of the Company's Army, that the Local Rank of Colonel, by Brevet, be granted to any Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Army, who would without such grant, be superseded by a junior Officer of the Company's Service stationed in the same Presidency, on his promotion to the Rank of Colonel Regimentally."

"That if however one of His Majesty's Lieut.-Colonels, so promoted at one Presidency, be removed to another Presidency, such promotion being no longer valid, another Brevet Commission be granted to him, if necessary to put him on a par with the Officers of the Presidency to which his services have been transferred."

In compliance with His Majesty's gracious Commands, the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to make the following Promotion of Officers serving in Bengal:

To be Colonels in India.

Lieut.-Colonel John Daniell, 49th Foot, 6th June, 1829.

Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Tidy, C. B,, 44th Foot, 5th June 1829.

Lieut--Colonel R. Torrens, C. B., 38th Foot, Adjutant General H. M's Forces 5th June, 1829

Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Murray, C. B., 6th Dragoons. 5th June, 1829.

Lieut.-Colonel M. Childers, C. B., 11th Dragoons, 5th June, 1829.

Lieut.-Colonel James Cassidy, 31st Foot, 5th June, 1829.

Lieut.-Colonel Hon'ble J. Finch, C. B., H. P., Unattached, Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief, 5th June, 1829.

Head-Quarters Poorie 8th June, 1829.

No. 365 GENERAL ORDERS.

The following General Order issued by the Supreme Government, under date the 30th Ultimo, is published for general information.

No. 115 of 1829.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; *30th May*, 1829.

In consequence of a Communication received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council directs it to be announced, that as Volunteers from no part of the Establishment of His Majesty's Regiments, no allowances will be granted to Gentlemen serving as such hereafter.

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut.-Col Secy, to Govt. Mily. Dept.*

By Order of the Commander in Chief,

R. TORRENS, *Col.*

Adjt. Genl. H. M's Forces in India.

THE BENGAL HURKARU.—JUNE 21.

We understand, that a requisition for a Meeting of the Inhabitants, to obtain the repeal of the existing Press Regulation, either is or shortly will be in circulation, and that it is likely to be respectably and numerously signed. We know that many members of the Honorable Company's service are warm friends to the Liberty of the Press, but that they have withheld any public intimation of their sentiments on the subject, for fear of blasting their prospects in life. The times are not long gone by, when a signal visitation of the displeasure of authority would have followed any such indication of British feeling, on the part of public servant—but what law of the nation or of reason—what tie of respect or subordination is violated, by a public servant when he signs his name to a respectful appeal to the local authorities or to the British Legislature for the removal of restrictions upon the liberty of the subject which he conscientiously deems as impolitic as they are unconstitutional? Such an act then, cannot *merit* the infliction of any penalty—and now we are certrin would not incur any. We are satisfied that we now live under a goverument far too enlightened to desire to exercise arbitrary sway over the oipnions of any man or to restrict their expression in a form so constitutional as that to which we have adverted. Who then is to inflict any penalty upon those we now especially address for giving in any appeal like that to which we have alluded? The Honorable Company? Could they send out instructions to punish any servant for such an act or to place him in the Black List of official displeasure? Would the Board of control sanction—dare it sanction so disgraceful a measure? We trust therefore, that among those who support the contemplated proceeding, we shall find many Members of the service. We have not a doubt in our own mind that a very full meeting will be secured of those who profess themselves friendly to the cause will be true to it in practice.

THE GOVT. GAZETTE.—JUNE 15, 1829.

LADY BENTINCK was 'At Home' on Thursday evening to a large and fashionable party. The company began to assemble about 9 o'clock, and at 10, dancing commenced, and continued to be kept up with great spirit till the announcement of Supper, which to many, however, formed only applause, as the merry quadrille was afterward resumed, and kept up till two or three in the morning.

There have been some heavy falls of rain in the course of the last few days, which are generally considered, we believe, as the commencement of the wet season.

We regret to learn, that the H. C. Steam Ship *Enterprise* has been compelled to return to Madras, for a further supply of coals. It seems that she reached Trincomalee on the 24th ultimo, making the passage thither in nine days from the Pilot's leaving her, and having only eight days supply of coals left, from which circumstance it would appear, that she had not more than twenty days consumption on board, when she left Calcbtta, a supply very short of the quantity she has been supposed capable of carrying.

Lieutenant Denton left Trincomalee on the 27th. and on the 28th, in lititude 6° 27' North, Longitude 82° 55' East, the S. W. Monsoon set in against him with a severe gale, which he endeavoured to contend with until the vessel became unmanageable by the sea making a complete breach over her, which forced him to bear up for Madras. were he arrived on the 31st. Lieutenant Denton, we understand, intends to proceed from Fort St. George to Bombay, by the Sourthern passape, so that he cannot arrive at his destination before the early part of July. These untoward circumstances will not however, we believe, interfere with the destination of the *Enterprise* to the Red Sea, in the commencement of the N. E. Eonsoon.

The H. C. Steamer *Telica*, Lieut. Peters, left Trincomalee for Bombay on the 10th of May, by the Southern route, under sail (having her paddle wheels and funnel stowed in the hold) so that she has, we presume, arrived at that Presidency by this time.

THE BENGAL HURKARU.—JUNE 17,

The following is an extract of a letter from Penang, dated 14th April, 1829:—

"Milne, of Haswell and Co.'s House at Batavia, is here. He has had a serious conflict with some Achin people, on the West Coast of Sumatra, on board the Raja Mooda's Schooner. Milne has nearly lost two fingers of the left hand, and was wounded in the breast by a Kris: but is doing well. Some of his shipmates were also wounded: but they had ample revenge taken on the spot."

What was the nature of the revenge taken, or the means by which it was accomplished, are not explained.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.—JUNE, 18.

AN Express from Bombay, of the 3d instant, announces the arrival on the same day, at that place of the H. C. ship *Duke of Sussex*, after a quick passage of exactly three months from England.

The only news we have as yet heard by this opportunity, is the appointment of Mr. Dewar, Advocate General at Bombay, to be Chief Justice, and of Mr. Seymour, of the Chancery Bar, to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at that Presidency.

Official notification of these appointments had not we believe, been received at Bombay.

English Extracts.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY MARCH 10.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Petitions against any further Concessions to the Roman Catholics were presented by the Duke of Richmond, from Cockfield, in Sussex; by the Earl of Kinnoul, from the Ministers and inhabitants of Auchterarder, in Perthshire; by Lord Boston, from different parishes in the Counties of Buckingham and Gloucester; by the Earl of Mansfield, from a place in the County of Clackmanan; by the Bishop of Durham, from the Clergy of Whiteborne and other places in the Diocese of Durham; by the Archbishop of York, from Huddersfield, and from the Clergy of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Petitions is favour of the Roman Catholic Claims were presented by the Marquis Conyngham from the Roman Catholics of the county of Donegal, and from different places in the counties of Clare and Meath; by the Duke of Gloucester, from the town and county of Southampton, signed by 500 freeholders; by Lord De Dunstanville, from the town of Falmouth; and by Lord Maynard, from Rochford.

The Bishop of BATH and WELLS presented a petition against the Roman Catholic Claims, from the Archdeacon and Clergy of Bath.

Lord KING wished to say, not for the information of the Right Revd. Prelate, but for the information of the House, that the petition just presented was not very numerously signed. It had been carried about he was informed, by the Clergymen from house to house, and had been signed by all the parish paupers, and also by the parish officers.

The Bishop of BATH and WELLS said, that he had been informed by the Gentlemen who had brought the petition to h
very respectably signed, and
very great majority of the paris

The Bishop of GLOUCESTE
the present opportunity of mak
marks, in justice to a very respec
vidual, and a very respectable bod
whom the Noble Baron opposite
other evening arraigned, before the
when he (the Bishop of Gloucester) h
honour of presenting a petition from the
lows of Eton College, The Noble Lord,
that occasion, drew out of his pocket a b
dle of papers, and read to their Lordship
what he called an extract of a sermon delive
red in the Chapel belonging to the College,
by one of the Fellows. He had expressed an
opinion that the extract read was not a correct
one, an opinion in which, of course, the Noble
Lord did not coincide. He would take the
liberty of reading the extract, with which the
Noble Lord had furnished him. "Roman Catholic principles are fast creeping in, ruinous
both in church and state. Stand ye up, then,
my brethern, in defence of the principles
which the church professes, but which are opposed by the present Government." He should
have thought that the form and structure of
these sentences might have convinced any
one of the least reflection, who was not blinded by the most inveterate prejudices, that
they were rather the bungling work of
schoolboys than the composition of a clergyman advanced in years and long used in the
duties of his profession. He now begged leave
to read an extract from the sermon as really
delivered. The text was taken from Proverbs
9 verse, chap. 14. The clergyman after stating
that it was Christianity which above all promotes righteousness, and after setting forth its
principles and advantages, concluded with the
following words, to which alone the remarks
made by the Noble Lord could apply:—
"Such is the religion which our church professes, and which our Government upholds,
which is calculated to exalt the prosperity of
the nation in general, and the happiness of
individuals in particular. Let no temptation
withdraw us from it; let no fear risk its
sanctity; but stand ye up, my brethern, and
in the name of the prophet of the Lord,
seek and ask for the old path, where is the
good way, and walk therein. For be well assured that the Christian religion, as left us
by our forefathers, pure and unadulterated, is
the best of blessings bestowed on us by the
gracious hand of God; but mixed with the
corruption of the Romish faith, it becomes an
intolerant and dangerous superstition, and, so
far from exalting the nation, if suffered to
predominate, will not only be the reproach,
but the ruin of any people." Such were the
words, as delivered from the pulpit, and of
which the Noble Lord had favoured the House
with his notable version. The Noble Lord
had told us that the Clergyman said—
"Stand ye up, my brethren, in the defence
of those principles which our church professes; but which are opposed by our present
Government"—instead of which his real
words were, "such is the religion which our
Church professes, and which our Government upholds." The very same language
had been used by our reformers, when they
purged this country from the errors of the
Romish faith, and brought back the inhabitants to "seek for and walk in the old paths."
He had now explained the difference between
the version of the Noble Lord, and the original language used by the Clergyman; and
he was astonished that any Noble Lord should
have come down to the House, and entertained
their Lordships with such idle trumpery.
(*Hear, hear.*) He had no doubt that the
Noble Lord thought his information correct;
but the Noble Lord and himself had been
many years school-fellows together, and he
might have recollected, that school-boys had
ready wits, and were fond of raising a laugh
against their master and the fellows of the
College. The Noble Lord might have recollected that his young friends must have been
aware for whose taste they were catering and
he might have suspected that the morsel was
served up in the manner most agreeable to his
palate (*Hear.*) He (the Bishop of Gloucester) found no fault with these beardless politicians, but he could not so easily excuse the
veteran politician. It was not worthy of the
Noble Lord to censure a respectable individual, and a respectable body of men, on such
information. The Noble Lord had shown a
most egregious credulity—(*Hear*)—for which
he (the Bishop of Gloucester) could not account, except by supposing it to be the consequence of the most inveterate prejudice, or
of the eagerness with which the Noble Lord
seized upon every scrap and morsel which
could tell against those petitioners who differed from himself on the Catholic Question.
(*Hear.*) He thought proper to say thus
much in justice to a body of men of the highest respectability, with whom he had been
connected above 46 years.

Lord KING said that the Right Reverend
Prelate did him but justice in saying, that unless he thought the extract a true one, he
would not have noticed it to their Lordships.

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them in the English tongue. (*H*

The Bishop of NORWICH held in
a petition in favour of the Roman Ca
Claims, signed by a very considerable numbe
of highly respectable clergymen resident in
the diocese of Norwich, whose attachment to
the civil and ecclesiastical establishment of
this country was as cordial as that professed
by their opponents on this question. The petitioners could not bring themselves to think
that the real security of the Christian Church
could be endangered by acting on Christian
principles, or that the safety of any civil government on the face of the earth could be
hazarded by uniting in good will and fellowship persons of all denominations and
persuasions. (*Hear.*) In that opinion he
cordially concurred; but it was not now his
wish to trouble their Lordships with his reasons for doing so, because the question had
been so repeatedly discussed, that it would
require little less than inspiration to suggest
a new reading, or to treat with an air of novelty the old one. He would, however, earnestly entreat their Lordships' attention for
one moment to a very short extract from the
writings of a man of the last century—a man,
who, for piety and learning, for moderation
and practical wisdom, had never been surpassed by the living or the dead. He alluded
to Bishop Burnet. That excellent Prelate, in
a charge to his clergy, has the following passage, which appeared to him so peculiarly
applicable to what was now taking place, that
their Lordships would, he trusted, allow him
to read it;—"Many opportunities," said
Bishop Burnet, "have happened since the
Reformation, favourable to putting an end
to our disputes; but if we again repeal our
former errors, and let the opportunites slip
away—if the Church of England will hearken
to the persuasions of sour and narrow minded
men it will be abondoned both by God and
man, and will set both heaven and earth against itself." Those were the words delivered
by the Bishop to the Clergy of his Diocese, in
order to point out to them the line of conduct
which he thought it their duty to pursue with
respect to the Protestent Dissenters of that
time. This very same advice was now, in his
(the Bishop of Norwich's) judgment, applicable
to those of the Established Church who opposed with ill directed zeal any further consessions to their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects,
or, in other words, who sought to continue
those unwise, unjust, and persecuting disabilities and penalties which had been for so
long a period the reproach and disgrace
of the age in which we lived. (*Hear, hear.*)
He had also another petition to present from
a numerous and respectable body of Unitarians
in the town of Lynn, Norfolk, praying for the
repeal of all disabilities on account of religious discussions. He begged that both the
petitions might be read at length.

The Duke of SUSSEX rose to state a circumstance respecting the petition just presented which the Right Rev. Prelate—who had,
with a spirit so honourable to himself, supported the present petition, as well as former
ones from the same body of persons—had
from motives of delicacy omitted to mention.
He was informed that nine clergymen, besides those who had subscribed to the petition,
wished to have their names added to it, but as
their own signatures could not be obtained, the
Right Reverend Prelate felt a delicacy about
adding their names, least he might not be
strictly performing his duty in communicating

(*Continued in the Second Sheet.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOS. RIGBY*

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Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

E BOMBAY GAZETTE. [SECOND SHEET.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8TH, 1829.

aid it, was on the time or the return ce. In looking louse, he found description, but the number, had 1767 and 1780, rliamentary return return made to the inquire into the state ious establishments of ch) had been made of population, or the Jesuits of the Roman Church pire. It was to the two latter ned the return he should move nfined. The ignorance in which Duke at the head of the Govern- thought proper to keep the represent- s of the people and the hereditary unsellors of the crown, as to the provisions of the Bill intended to be introduced for the removal of the disabilities affecting his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, made it a matter of mere conjecture, at the time he gave notice of his present motion, what the enactments of the Bill might be. He had two reasons for moving for these returns—first, that the nation might know to what extent the power of the establisments of that intriguing and ambitious body of men had increased within the last two years in this country. The power of that set of men, who had been banished from every other State in Europe, had augmented considerably within the last two years, and he believed that he should be borne out when he stated that one of their chief establishments had within the last two years, increased considerably, not only in buildings, but that money to a great amount had been laid out in the purchase of property in the immediate neighbourhood. The great majority of the three adjoining parishes had he believed been made proselytes to the opinion of that body. The second reason for his moving for the return was this—he believed it impossible, if the proposed Bill should pass both Houses of Parliament, that the Roman Catholics could remain in the same situation as respected the Established Church as that in which they at present stood. If therefore, it was contemplated to make, in the proposed Bill, or in any subsequent Bill, any provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy, he thought it advisable that the people should know to what extent they were likely to be taxed, in support of a Church which they had hitherto declared to be superstitious and idolatrous. The provisions of the Bill for the removal of the disabilities affecting the Roman Catholics were now before the country—a Bill which the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Government stated that when known, would give satisfaction to the great body of Protestants, afford strength and security to the Protestant institutions of the country, and tend to weaken the power of the Roman Church of this empire. It was not his intention at present to enter into any discussion with respect to those enactments which the Noble Duke proposed should stand in the place of those long known and welltried safeguards of the Constitution, because he should have an opportunity of entering into that discussion when the Bill came before the House. But he felt confident, that when such opportunity was afforded him he should be able clearly to prove, to the satisfaction of the nation, that a statement so fallacious in all its bearings never before fell from the mouth of any Statesman. He had now offered to the House the few observations which he had to make in support of his motion. Perhaps it might be urged that the character, principles, and views of modern Romanism, differed very considerably from those by which it was anciently guided; that though the power of Romanism had increased of late years in this country, yet such return as he had moved for was unnecessary, because no danger was to be feared from the extension of the principles of the Roman Church. To meet such an argument, if it should be advanced, he would take the liberty of quoting the opinions, not of a Protestant, but of a Roman Catholic writer. The writer he alluded to was an Italian gentleman: and though friendly to Emancipation, he had shown that those doctrines of the Church of Rome which were thought obsolete by some, were still in existence, and he pointed out the danger and difficulty attending the conceding the Roman Catholic Claims in the present state of religion

n this country, and mentioned the security which he, a Roman Catholic, thought should necessarily accompany any measure of Emancipation. [The Noble Earl here read a long extract from a work entitled "Catholicism in Austria," in which the writer contended that any measure for Emancipation ought to be gradual in its effects, and that part of its provisions ought to be the banishment of the Jesuits from the country. The writer also maintained, that the Church of Rome still firmly retained her oldest doctrines, and that all her actions were directed to the purpose of re-establishing herself in the possession of that power which she had lost.] The Noble Earl then stated that it was his firm and heartfelt conviction, that if their Lordships were to retrace the pages of the history of this country, even in the most despotic times, they would find that the conduct which the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Government had thought proper to pursue on a question which all admitted was to effect a change in the constitution of the country, was more arbitrary and more dictatorial than any act of any former Minister. (*Hear.*) What were the words of his Majesty's gracious speech at the commencement of the Session? His Majesty graciously recommended Parliament to take into deliberate consideration the whole condition of Ireland, and that it should review the laws which impose civil disabilities on his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects. "You will consider," the speech continued, "whether the removal of these disabilities can be effected consistently with the full and permanent security of our establishment in Church and State, and with the maintenance of the reformed religion, established by law, and of the rights and privileges of the Bishops and the Clergy of this Realm, and of the churches committed to their charge." He would ask the House in what way the Noble Duke had allowed him and the remainder of their Lordships an opportunity to bring their united judgment to the consideration of the extent to which these disabilities might be removed. (*Hear, hear*) As soon as the Noble Duke, and the other Ministers of the Crown, had taken them into consideration, and come to the conclusion of their inefficacy and inutility, they came down to Parliament with a Bill for their removal. He could only say, that whatever line of conduct the Noble Duke might pursue, if he thought that this measure was to be carried either by secrecy, or he might say by stratagem—(*Hear, hear.*)—if he thought to carry those principles, by which he had excelled in that profession in which he had reaped the highest honour, into his political character, and on a question respecting which the constitutional voice of the country had a right to be heard, he would find that resistance, which he must ever expect to meet, from a highminded people, who valued their liberty more than their existence. (*Hear, hear.*) Having said thus much, he wished to make a few observations then, as another opportunity might not occur for some time. A Noble Earl (Grey) had asked him on a former evening some questions, to which he begged to be allowed to reply. The Noble Earl had asked him what opinion he entertained with respect to Parliamentary Reform?—what he would do if the present Administration were dissolved?—how he would form a new one?—and how he would tranquilize the country if the Parliament were dissolved? With respect to Parliamentary Reform, whatever doubts he might once have entertained upon that question, he confessed that late events had completely removed them. That Noble Earl would stand a bright—he had almost said (but God forbid he should say so) a solitary example in the pages of history, of honour, of probity, and of consistency, amidst the turpitude and inconsistency which had so long tarnished the character of so many of our politicians. God grant that he might humbly follow the Noble Earl in his course of honourable consistency! and he now told that Noble Earl, that whenever he brought forward a measure for Parliamentary Reform, he should have his most cordial and hearty support.—As long as the representation of the country was in the hands of honourable and independent men, in his opinion no evil could be anticipated, but rather good; but when he saw what had been the conduct of those who were possessed of close boroughs—when he saw them sacrificing their principles, in order that they might be able to patch up fortunes which had been broken and ruined by their vices—he had no hesitation in saying "let honest people have the representation which these have so grossly abused." With respect to the second question, it implied a doubt whether, if the present Administration were to retire, a new one could be formed of persons who would advocate the principles which he and others, in unison with the great body of the nation, advocated. It must be thought, that the party to which he had the honour to belong had fallen low indeed in character, in honesty, and in talent, if it were supposed that the places of the present Administration could not be supplied. He was far from supposing any thing of the sort. When knowledge had spread so far as it had in these days, and when all knowledge was not confined to the love of Popery, or to the countenance of infidelity, he saw no difficulty in meeting with persons who had sufficient acquirements to conduct the business of the State, without striking, as the proposed measures did, at the fundamental articles of the Union of the United Kingdom. He did maintain, that if his most Gracious Majesty would be pleased to throw himself upon the good feeling and the good sense of his people, a sufficient number of men of talent, of Character, and of honesty—for extraordinary circumstances had ever produced extraordinary men and so would those—would be found who would prove the preservers of their country. If an appeal were made to the people, such a return would be made as would show that there were men who would persevere, in spite of intimidation, in performing their duty to their God, to their King, and to their country; and if such an Administration as that which he had described were to be formed, they would neither be afraid to appeal to the people, nor to take such measures as would controul spiritual despotism in Ireland, and restore to it religious liberty, upon which, and upon which alone, civil liberty must depend. (*Hear, hear*) Many other measures doubtless might be brought forward for the benefit of Ireland. Among others he would have it made compulsory upon land owners in that country to leave behind them, when they quitted it, a part of the property derived from the soil; and he was sure that portion would be amply repaid, in the heartfelt gratification which must result from the consciousness of having contributed to the happiness of a needy and miserable people. At all events, he would have their property made answerable for the acts of violence which were committed in many parts of the kingdom. He would merely say, in conclusion, that he hoped their Lordships would allow him to move "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that he would be graciously pleased to order, that there be laid on the table of the House an account of the numbers of all the Roman Catholic Clergy in Great Britain and Ireland distinguishing parochial Clergy, titular Bishops, &c.; also an account of the number of all religious houses and seminaries under the controul of the Jesuits and others orders, specifying the names of such Orders."

The Duke of WELLINGTON—I feel no inclination, my Lords, to make any objection to the production of any document that may serve to elucidate the points to which the Noble Earl has called your Lordships' attention; nor have any disposition to throw obstacles in the way of the Noble Earl, as far as his present motion is concerned. But I must observe, that his Majesty's Government, as such, has not the means of giving full and accurate information on the subject to which the Noble Earl's motion refers; and if the Noble Earl thinks otherwise, he cannot have very deeply examined the Acts of Parliament which have been passed relative to this topic, either as they apply to Great Britain or to Ireland. In Ireland there is no authentic source from which the Government can make up a return of Roman Catholic Clergymen of any description; for though they were required by the Act of 1791, applicable to this country, to register their names, yet there is nothing to show that the names have been registered. There is nothing to show the numbers of those who may have been registered, who are now living or who may be dead, or who may not have been registered at all. Under these circumstances, though, by looking through a variety of documents and reports, and referring to variety of transactions with Ireland, we may be able to procure some information, yet it is positively certain that we cannot make any returns such as the Noble Lords has moved for; yet every thing that can be done to assist him, I can most positively assure your Lordships, shall be done, though I cannot answer for the accuracy of the returns, nor the time at which they can be produced. Having said thus much respecting the immediate subject of the Noble Lord's motion, I might, perhaps sit down without making another observation. Your Lordships will not expect me now, in answer to what the Noble Lord has stated respecting the Bills produced by my Right Hon. Friend in the other House, to enter into a discussion upon them. (*Hear.*) My Lords, I retain the opinion, and I again re-assert that opinion, which I stated respecting the Bills, when I had occasion to advert to them some few nights ago. The Noble Lords says my statement was a fallacious statement. My Lords, I will support that statement against the Noble Lord, or against the statement of any other Noble Lord, whenever those Bills shall come under the consideration of this House (*Continued cheers.*) In the meantime, I think myself excused from entering further into the subject at present, or from following the Noble Lord through the extracts he has read from a book entitled "Catholicism in Austria," and lately published in this country, which, in some respects is a valuable book, but which has nothing to do with this question. Indeed, the author, in the only part which relates to this question, has shown himself entirely ignorant of the basis on which it rests in this country. Well, then the Noble Lord has been pleased to refer to me, and to say that I have conducted myself in an arbitrary manner in respect to this question. My Lords, I believe I have done my duty as his Majesty's servant, in concert with my Noble Colleagues. Having conceived it to the interests of this country that this question should be considered and decided upon in this Session of Parliament, I advised his Majesty to state what was stated in his Speech on the first day of the Session. I afterwards, in conjuction with my Noble Colleagues, and my Right Hon. Friends in the other House, advised his Majesty to have those Bills submitted to Parliament, with his Majesty's sanction and with his Majesty's support (*Hear*)—and with his Majesty's firm and cordial support I have brought these measures forward. My Lords, I say in doing so, I have done that which became me as a Minister of this country—(*Hear hear, hear*)—and my Colleagues, in joining me, have likewise done that which became them in their duty as the ministers of this country. I did not go into a Committee of Parliament, in order to seek for the sanction of such Committee, with a view to bring forward these measures. No—I came forward with them upon my own responsibility; and these measures, in my opinion, will tend to the benefit, to the happiness, and to the tranquillity of the country. (*Cheers.*) The Noble Lord, following the example of a Noble Duke, has said that I am going to introduce Popery and arbitrary power into this country.—I deny the fact. (*Cheerings.*) I say, let the measures be viewed on their own grounds. I say that the religion of this country will not be changed one iota, but, on the contrary, that the measures of the Act will particularly tend to strengthen the Protestant Constitution, and to remedy some of the very defects which the Noble Lord himself has pointed out in the course of the speech which he has made to the House. (*Cheers.*) It is not necessary that I should follow him into the last part of what he has been pleased to state respecting a new Administration. In announcing this Administration to your Lordships, he has brought forward two intentions, which will appear, no doubt, to be highly plausible to the present Parliament—one is the Dissolution of Parliament—and the other, the Reform of Parliament. Now, I beg to inform him that I heartily wish he may carry those intentions into execution if he should happen to be my successor—(*Laughter.*)—but I can tell him I have no intention to undertake either the one or the other, as my intention is to persevere in the measure to which I am already a party not entertaining even the slightest doubt that by such perseverance, and with your Lordships' support, I shall be able to carry them to a final and happy issue. (The Noble Duke sat down amidst tremendous cheers from all parts of the House, which was much crowded.)

The motion was then put and carried.

Lord SUFFIELD presented a petition from Lough-borough in the county of Leicester, in favour of the removal of Catholic disabilities; and petitions from places in the counties of York and Leicester, some in favour of and others against concession to the Catholics; and from Tralee, and other places in the county of Kerry, in Ireland, against the Vestry Act; also a petition from Kinsale to the same effect.

Earl FITZWILLIAM presented a petition from the county of York, in favour of Catholic Emancipation.

Lord BEXLEY presented two petitions against the Catholic Claims.

Lord KING presented petitions in favour of the Catholic Claims from Cleveland, Yorkshire, and from Loughborough, Leicestershire. Also five petitions from Ireland, praying for the repeal of the Sub-Letting Act.

The Earl of CLARE presented six petitions in favour of the Catholic Claims from the counties of Clare, Limerick, and Cork.

The Earl of VERULAM presented two petitions against the Catholic Claims.

The Earl of CARLISLE presented a petition in favour of the Catholic Claims from a place in Yorkshire.

The Earl of ELDON presented a petition from Birmingham, against the Catholic Claims. It was signed by 36 000 persons, and to above 20,000 of the signatures the places of residence were added to the names. He thought it nec

cessary to state that the petition was voted at a meeting which was composed exclusively of persons opposed to the Catholic Claims. The petition, however, was more numerously signed than that which was about to be presented from the same place.

Lord CALTHORPE did not deny the great respectability of many of the petitioners, nor did he deny that they were more numerous than those whose petition he should have the honour to present. This, however, was a subject upon which at least some historical and more political information was necessary, in order to form a correct judgment; and he was sure, therefore, inasmuch as the higher classes were more likely to possess such information than the lower classes were, that their Lordships would rather look to respectability than to numbers. In saying this, he did not mean to reflect on the sincere and conscientious feelings of the persons who had signed the petition, but he thought that, from the very nature of the question, it was quite evident that a great deal which ought to enter into the decision of it must be unknown to the lower classes of the country. It was upon this feeling that the petitioners, whose petition he held in his hand, had at first determined not to address the Parliament on the subject; but, relying fully on the justice and the wisdom of Parliament, to preserve silence. The petition which had just been presented induced them to deviate from that course, and he had now to present a petition which bore the signature of individuals, whose opinions on any subject were entitled to the respect and consideration of their Lordships. It was signed by a great many Magistrates, by six Clergymen, by thirteen Bankers, by seven Dissenting Ministers, by sixteen Medical Gentlemen, including five Physicians, by twenty-one Barristers and Attornies, and by a great number of the most respectable Merchants and Inhabitants of Birmingham. As to inviting the co-operation of those youthful statesmen who were to be found in such numbers in the charity-schools of the country, the petitioners, had neglected to do so—not because there were no charity-schools at Birmingham, but because they thought the respectability of their petition would not be advanced by obtaining the signatures of those who, if they could form any opinion upon the subject, must be looked upon as illustrative, rather of the race than of the march of intellect. (*Hear and a laugh.*) In such a town as Birmingham, when the public mind and feeling were highly excited, their Lordships ought to exercise a very rigid scrutiny as to the persons by whom petitions coming from that place were signed. That the petition presented by the Noble and Learned Lord did contain some signatures of the kind to which he had alluded, he entertained no doubt; but that circumstance did not, in any degree, reflect on the respectability of those persons whose names appeared on the first part of that petition, and whose instrumentality in bringing it forward was well known; for he was quite sure that those individuals would not lend themselves, in any respect, to the getting up of a petition which did contain what they considered the real sentiments of the people, and which they did not believe to be properly and regularly signed. At the same time he entertained very little, if any doubt, from circumstances which he had heard, and on which he could rely, that in order to swell the numbers to that very large and voluminous petition which the Noble and Learned Lord had presented, efforts were made that could not be commended. But at the same time he assured their Lordships that he was really presuaded—with whatever feelings those respectable individuals had signed the petitions—with whatever apprehensions they might view the measures proposed by his Majesty's Ministers—that the time was not far distant when they would share, in a very considerable degree, in the gratifying feelings which the friends of those measures now experienced. He could not but persuade himself that the time, ere long, would arrive, when those who really and anxiously desired to uphold the Church of England, would see that Ministers, in taking the view which they had done of this question, had pursued the course which was best calculated to sustain the interests of the Established Church. By confounding its religious tenets with that which rendered the Catholic religion at one time incompatible with civil freedom—two things which were very different—by mixing these together, great obscurity had been cast over this question. But he believed, that ere long those who were now of a very contrary opinion, would see that the Noble Duke was fully justified in saying that he considered this to be a measure for the support of the Church of England. (*Hear hear.*) He could not but hope, that the very sanguine anticipations which he had heretofore entertained on this subject would be fully justified by the effects which this measure would produce. He was persuaded that, ere long, such a measure as that which was in contemplation would carry with it the support and applause of every class of individuals, bearing as it would on its provisions the best and most valuable characteristic of Englishmen—justice. He had no doubt but it would be sufficient to afford that security to the church, which it was quite evident, while the present state of things continued in Ireland—while those restrictive laws remained in action there—they might look for in vain. It was, therefore, with cordial satisfaction that he hailed this measure. He entertained something more than a hope—he might say that he felt a decided conviction—that those individuals who now viewed the proceedings of the Legislature with fear and apprehension, would ultimately be of opinion that the contemplated measure would impart to the Constitution and to the Church of England a degree of strength and efficiency, which, while these restrictions remained in force, they could not hope to attain.

The Earl of ELDON said, that no observation, no remark, no statement, which any Noble Lord might make, should induce him to depart from that rule of conduct which he had hitherto constantly observed, in presenting pititions. He would not while presenting them, enter into the question whether the measure proposed by the Noble Duke would be salutary or not—he would not, on such an occasion, enter on an inquiry of so extensive a nature. He entertained on this subjectt the most sincere and decided opinion. After anxious deliberation on it—after having exercised the utmost attention with reference to it—he had come to this conclusion, that the measures which had been spoken of this night were utterly inconsistant with the safety and security of the Church of England. (*Hear, hear.*) The Noble Lord might support those measures: but he should most sincerely and strenuously, but he hoped most fairly and openly, oppose them to the very last moment that such measures were discused in their Lordship's House. (*Hear, hear,.*) While he said this, he could assure their Lordships that the regard which he felt for the Noble Duke, personally, remained unshaken, although he was the author of that, to him, most detested measure. (*Hear, hear.*)

The Duke of SUSSEX said that he certainly had been requested to make a remark or two on this petition as to the manner in which it had been got up. The information which he had received he had communicated to his Noble Friend on the right, who had presented the counter-petition, and who told him that the person by whom he (the Duke of Sussex) had been addressed was known to his Noble Friend, and was perfectly a respectable man. That individual had called his attention to the manner in which the petition was got up, and it was this:—Different pieces of parchment were placed in butchers' shops and bakers' shops where persons of all ages signed their names. Boys were placed at the turn-pike gates with similar pieces of parchment, and lads as they came from school were called on to sign their names—in some instances contrary to the wish and opinion of their parents: and many of them signed for the gratification of having their names placed on the tables of Parliament. This was the statement which he had been told to make. To show how signatures were procured, he begged to relate to the House an anecdote which he had learned from a Rev. Gentleman at Norwich. The Rev. Gentleman having been informed that the boys at the National School had been dismissed an hour before their time, to enable them to sign the anti-Catholic petition, asked the master why he sent up those little boys to sign the petition? "Oh," answered he, "because it will make a great, a lasting impression on their minds." He would not prolong the debate on the petition, but he thought it right to state such facts as he was put in possession of.

The Earl of ELDON said, that from the information he had received, he had some reason to view the matter in a light entirely different from the Royal Duke. The Noble and Learned Earl then presented petitions against granting any further concessions to the Roman Catholics, from the Ministers, Churchwardens, and Inhabitants of Hadleigh, in the country of Essex; from the Ministers, Deacons, and Congregation of Cumberland-street chapel, Shoreditch: from the Minister, Churchwardens, and inhabitants of Llanisliog, Montgomeryshire; from the Minister, Churchwardens and Inhabitants of Hadleigh, in the county of Suffolk; from the Inhabitants of the parish of Ravencroft; from the Minister, Churchwardens, and Inhabitants of the parish of Issell, in the county of Cumberland; from the Protestant Dissenters of Stone, in the county of Stafford; from a body of Welsh Calvinist Methodists; from the Protestant Dissenters, distinguished by the name of Seceders, at New Mills, in the county of Gloucester; from the Inhabitants of the borough and soke of Doncaster, in the county of York; from the Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Bolton and Biscombe, in the county of Lancaster; from the Clergy of the Chapelry of Bradfield, in the county of York; from the Minister, Churchwardens, and Inhabitants of Walton, county of York; from the inhabitants of the town of Calne; from the inhabitants of Mexborough, in the county of York; from the inhabitants of Southweek in the county of Southampton; from the inhabitants of the parish of Staines in the county of Middlesex; from the Minister, Churchwardens, and principal Inhabitants of Suffery St. Peter, in the county of Suffolk; from the inhabitants of Beauchamp Potten, in the county of Essex; from the Minister, Churchwardnes, and inhabitants of Alveston, in the country of Derby; from the inhabitants of Whitchurch, in the county of Salop; from the inhabitants of Lochholm, in the county of Dumfries—they prayed that any measure which might be introduced might not interfere with that part of the articles of Union with Scotland, which says, that neither the elected, in Scotland, shall be Roman Catholics; from the inhabitants of Sheen, in the country of Surrey; from the inhabitants of Pittenweem, in the county of Fife; and from nine other places.

The Marquis of ORMONDE presented a petition from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of a parish in the country of Kilkenny, in favour of the Catholic Claims.

The Duke of RICHMOND was anxious to take this opportunity to say a few words with reference to what had fallen from a Noble Earl (Winchelsea) in the early part of the evening. He did not agree in all that had been said by that Noble Earl. He agreed with him on one point, namely, that great danger was to be apprehended from Catholic Emancipation; but he wished not to be understood as agreeing with the Noble Earl in his opinion on the subject of reform. He should feel it to be his duty, as a Peer of that House, to give every possible opposition to the measures now in progress, which in his opinion, were decidedly hostile to the best interests of the country (*Hear, hear*), and he trusted that his opposition would be found manly, fair, and open. (*Hear, hear.*) He would not call to his aid, in opposing the Roman Catholic Claims, any other weapon but regular Parliamentary practice—(*Hear, hear*)—and he would assure the House that he wished it most particularly to be understood, that [illegible] measures, unfortunately, in his opinion, should [illegible] ried in the House of Lords, no man would [illegible] anxious than himself to see them produce a go[illegible] and no man would feel greater gratification [illegible] should do, if he found they answered the expec[illegible] which had been formed as to their efficacy. B[illegible] felt convinced that if, unhappily, the Noble D[illegible] should gain the victory on this occasion, he woul[illegible] for the first time in his life, be compelled to deplo[illegible] the success.

The Earl of FALMOUTH was desirous to say one word in answer to the Noble Duke. Every one knew that he was no reformer but at the same time he must say, that if they were to reform the Constitution, as was now proposed, they must take care, lest, after it was so reformed—and, he might add, ruined by being so reformed—they might not be placed under the necessity of effecting a further reform, for the sake of securing even a chance of supporting the remaining wreck of the British Constitution. He rose merely to make this remark; and he might be permitted to add, that be considered the measure proposed by the Noble Duke to be pregnant with great evil to the country. If he could for one moment think otherwise, he would not oppose the measure; for he had no party feelings to indulge—he had no cause to incite him to revenge. If, therefore, he thought that those measures would operate in the beneficial manner in which the Noble Duke supposed, he should not persist in his opposition. But he did persist, and he would to the last persist, because he believed that the measure would, sooner or latter, occasion the ruin of this country.

The Earl of ELDON observed, that in the year 1815 many docments were laid before their Lordships relative to those Roman Catholics who had taken the benefit of the Acts of 1791 and 1793. Now he should like to see similar accounts at the present time. If they had the necessary materials, they could see how far the Roman Catholics had taken the benefit of the Acts of 1791 and 1793, and how far they had complied with the conditions on which those benefits were conceded. He wished likewise to point the attention of the House to the distinction between the oath in the Act of 1791 and the oath in the Act of 1793, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Roman Catholic under the one Act bound himself to the same allegiance as he did under the other. The English Act of 1791 called on the Roman Catholic to swear allegiance to the succession to the Throne under the Act of Settlement—that succession being limited to the Princess Sophia of Hanover, and the heirs of her body "being Protestants." The other act—the Irish Act of 1793.—unless his memory deceived him, called on the Roman Catholic to swear allegiance to the succession in his Majesty's family, omitting the words "being Protestants." On this subject he should make a motion on Friday, for which day he moved that the Lords should be summoned.

Lord CALTHORPE presented a petition from Birmingham for the removal of the disabilities which affect the Roman Catholics.

The Marquis of ORMONDE presented petitions in favour of the Catholic Claims from Castle Comer; and also from several parishes in the county of Kilkenny.

Adjourned at a quarter after seven.

From the London Gazette, March 10.

Crown Office, March 10.

Members returned to serve in this present Parliament.

Newark--upon--Trent.—Michael Thomas Sadler, Esq. in the room of Lieutenant-General Sir William Henry Clinton, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Borough of Truro—John Scott Esq. commonly called Lord Viscount Encombe, in the room of Lord Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, Nathaniel William Peach, Esq. in the room of William Edward Tomline, who has accepted the office of Steward of the Manor of East Hundred.

Borough of Corfe Castle.—Philip John Miles, of Leigh-court, in the county of Somerset, Esq. in the room of Nathaniel William Peach, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Commented upon by the following Periodicals.

New Monthly Magazine.—The character of the Duke of Wellington, as a statesman, is no longer in doubt. The straight forwardness of his conduct has restored confidence to the country. We repeat it, the clouds of uncertainty have cleared away. Ireland will be pacified, and six millions of population restored to civil freedom. England will no longer exhibit the brand of intolerance on her fair forehead. All her people will be linked in invincible union. Deeds, not thoughts, will alone be subject to the sword of the civil magistrate. The Monarch of these realms will no longer be regarded by one-third of his subjects as the foe of religious freedom; but loyalty will take the place of suspicion in their hearts. * * * * What advantages will not this measure confer on the country! It has been made a labour of love, and has attached millions of invincible hearts to the moral power of England. The increase of her physical strength through this measure is inconceivable. Taxes may soon be reduced, and the whole empire be ruled by the law and the Constitution. The prosperity and opulence of a fine country will soon follow, and the Helot become the industrious citizen. Already speculations for employing capital in Ireland are contemplated; and though Emancipation will not give bread to the hungry, or employment to the starving immediately, it opens the door to these benefits, and a few years will show the result in the accession of her undevided energies to the onward impulse of the rest of the empire.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE—Men are beginning to consider for what ulterior purposes England is now to be startled from her quiet. They call the Popish question only a cloak—they scoff at the idea, that fear of the braggart harangues of Irish Popery can have required the sacrifice of the Constitution. They see Ministers themselves at length loftily protesting against all idea of intimidation. They see the militia staffs broken up, the yeomanry

[illegible] p[illegible] ne[illegible] alm[illegible] try; [illegible] abhorrenc[illegible] ry every re[illegible] to the ancesto[illegible] in England, [illegible] drove the Pop[illegible] field of battle to[illegible] stone bridge of [illegible] Ireland left to [illegible] forced the signat[illegible] which sent the Pop[illegible] mercenaries in Fra[illegible] baffled adherents of [illegible] obscurity and impotenc[illegible] of priesthood.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZIN[illegible] Catholic question, and in [illegible] analogies drawn from the tre[illegible] testants under the Popish G[illegible] Europe, the peculiar position of G[illegible] with regard to Protestantism has [illegible] much overlooked. Indulgences may b[illegible] ted without hazard, and penal laws re[illegible] without anxiety, by states, either Protesta[illegible] or Popish, which are not charged with the defence of their particular faith—not placed in the key of the position—nor by consequence exposed to the brunt of the attack. But Great Britain is not so placed. She is the column upon which Protestantism, and the maintenance of the Reformation, mainly rests. Germany is neutralized for such a purpose; because there the Popish and Protestant forces balance each other. But Germany subtracted, all the rest of continental Europe—with the trivial exception of the weak Scandinavian kingdoms---is anti-Protestant; and under Heaven, the support of the Protestant interest relies entirely upon Great Britain. She is the antagonist force which prevents the rise of persecution, and maintains the Reformation, through which all the world itself, is blessed with whatever light it possesses. Admit Papists to an equal participation of power in England; once vitiate the purity of our Constitution (no matter for the degree, where the principle is forfeited), from that hour the Protestant balance is gone; from a cause triumphant, Protestantism becomes a cause militant, and militants against odds, humanly speaking, irresistible; for the only strength of Protestantism, which is worth consideration, is the *undevided* support of England.

LONDON MAGAZINE---Whence the danger to tranquility will arise, in case the relief bill passes, we think it needs no knowledge of magic to discover. "But then, the Orangemen are all loyal---no danger can come to the Government from them." We believe not much---for Government will take right good care to keep them down.—"But their intentions!"---Oh! their intentions?---Truly their intentions are very moderate and composed. One of their leaders publishes an address to the people of England, declaring the House of Peers in a state of treason and sedition. Another says that the question lies only between a Popish Parliament and a Protestant one. Others, again, talk of the royal assent to the relief bill being in itself a forfeiture of the crown; while some hint at the hereditary claims of the House of Savoy, in a manner that must make the ears of Charles Felix tingle with hopeful joy. Nay, there are others of whom it is impossible to speak in a tone of jest, who have done very little less than directly excite the people to rise, and that in terms which, if successful in their object, would cause the rising to be attended by all the darkest, and most odious passions of human nature. Thank heaven, the people are as quiet as can be, and, in England at least, seem much less interested in the matter than would have been supposed.

SUBORDINATION OF THE ARMY.

(*From the Naval and Military Magazine.*)

"He died, as erring man should die,
Without display—without parade!"—BYRON.

AMONG the many wondrous things which use and habit enable us to contemplate without surprise, none more strongly excite my admiration than the steady maintenance of social order in England, and the unswerving subordination of its moral world. The intemperance of a few starving framebreakers,—the perpetration of an occasional burglary,—an elopement,—or a corn riot, can scarcely be considered as arguments against the orderly regularity established among us shaming even that of the most highly-polished of continental countries.

But in looking, and looking admiringly upon the existing order of things, in considering the goodly pile of civil and military organization which we have constructed to restrain the evil impulses of the land, let it not be forgotten that its "polished corners," and buttresses of strength, have been cemented with *human*

...ze or indignation to be

... was called upon for his

...hat he had none to make, in
... and deep as a night call at
...eral, however, appeared to con-
...er as a mere ebullition of tem-
...iterated the demand in an angry

... said young Stanley, "and then
...e such a murmer in the court as
...ll the hot blood into Kedjeree's bles-
...enne countenance. Speak your provo-
... Willis!' cried one voice. 'Shew up
...ffian!' shouted another. 'Be not butch-
... in cold blood!'—'Shew the General
... sabre cut you got at St. Sebastian, cover-
...g his son in the breach.' Till the old gentle-
man, moved only to greater fury by this con-
tempt of order, commanded the court to be
cleared,—and that in no holiday tone."

"The evidence was briefly recapitulated."
continued Vernon; "and, after a short con-
sultation, sentence of death was recorded."

"By heavens!" exclaimed Arthur Stanley,
"I would rather have heard the opening of
an enemy's battery rattling round my ears
than my uncle's grave sonorous voice, as he
addressed the prisoner. I did not think so
much true dignity lay hid under his every-day
slouch; nor that he was capable of the deep
emotion which thrilled through his words at
the close of his charge. He could not fix his
eye upon poor Willis's fine manly figure as he
pronouuced that one horrible concluding word;
and while he spoke, there was not a sound stir-
ring in the crowded court, expect the hard
breathing of one or two of our youngsters.—
I know that my own heart swelled till it choc-
ked me."

"There is not a smarter soldier thau Willis
in our ranks," observed one of the subalterns,
after a pause. "He seems to belong, by di-
vine right, to the regiment, for he was born in
a retreat in India, in Blackshaws's time; and
his father, who was serjeant-major, was left
behind to scoop a grave in the sand for his
wife. I remember hearing several of our old
India fellows relate, when I joined, how
Frank was swathed in a wallet, and tossed
into a baggage waggon, with little or no care
from the women, who were busy with the sick
and wounded."

"Frank Willis served with us through the
Peninsula," observed another; "and he has
the Waterloo medal."

"What think you, Vernon? is there no
hope for him? inquired another of the group.
"It is revolting, by God! to see a fine fellow
cut off under such circumstances; for altho'
Willis scorned to bring forward the name of
his young wife in his defence, yet not a man
in the Regiment doubts under what irritation
the assault was committed, Majendie's charac-
ter is so well known,—and his admiration of
Bessy Willis was apparent even to ourselves."

"Most true," replied Vernon. "But old
Stanley, saving Arthur's presence, is a martinet
in points of discipline; and to say the truth,
I believe pardon, in such a case, would be
altogether unprecedented."

"Ici bas, l'on *puet* tout ce qu'on *veut*
quand on vent ce que l'on dolt vouloir."

"Not in a garrison, Arthur; as you will
one day find to your cost. But that is not
the point. If any thing can be done to save
Willis, or to mitigate his punishment, his pre-
vious ties upon us and his manly firmness, de-
mand every effort at our hands. Sir Ralph
owes me some kindness," continued Vernon,
lowering his voice, "as the surviving friend of
his only son—as the receiver of his last breath
and you, Arthur, who provoke your uncle's
reprimands and curses from morning till night,
can little imagine with what indulgent tender-
ness he doated upon poor Edward."

Arthur Stanley drew near to listen.

"Yourself, Arthur as his nephew and heir,
can pretend to some claim upon the General's
consideration. We have given him time for
his *hookah*; let us go back together, and say
what we can in furtherance of this petition,
which bears the signatures of half the garrison,
and all the regiment,—nay, even Majendie's,
who, I believe, would give his right hand for
liberty to withdraw the charge."

"Go, and Heaven speed you!" exclaimed
every officer present. "We will wait here
to learn the result."

Sir Ralph Stanley listened with gentlemanly
forbearance to the succinct relation, made by
Major Vernop, of the services and good con-
duct of the condemned soldier; of his claims,
by birthright, upon the good will of the regi-
ment and by individual service, upon that of
its Commandant. He entered into the affair
at length, or, as Arthur thought, at *great*
length, prefacing his remarks by a handsome
acknowledgement to the friend of his deceased
son, and to that beloved son's unfortunate
preserver.

"Most willingly," said he, "would I ac-
cede to the wishes of the corps, and the more
so, as having been expressed through a medi-
um honorable to their choice, and interesting
to myself, as that of Major Vernon. But a
superior duty commands me to close my feel-
ings against such an appeal. The interests
of the service, Sir, require that so gross a
breach of discipline should be met by the ut-
most rigour of martial law; and the public
mind must not be misled by the influence of
private predilection. In short, Vernon, with
due deference to your representations, and to
Arthur Stanley's who knows as much of the
importance of what he asks, as if it were the
life of a pointer puppy, I feel that I should
very seriously commit myself by any show of
clemency in an affair so important to the main-
tenance of military discipline."

Major Vernon—an old staff officer—was too well initiated into the mysteries of official replies to be staggered by this *rebut*. He only seemed to consider it as signal for a patient recommencement of his narration, and for a still more earnest declaration of the warm interest which Willis's smartness, and courage, and honourable feeling, as a man and a soldier, had roused in his favour throughout the garrison. "I know of no instance," added he, "in which an act of clemency would be more popular."

But General Stanley was inflexible, and sternly, although not harshly, proof against all expostulation. "My good friend," he replied, "you have to deal with an old soldier, —one with *whom* such qualities as you describe hold more than sufficient influence. Judge then what it must cost him to persevere in the execution of his public duty in such a case; and do not add to the vexations which harass and afflict him to-night, by unavailing solicitations. Captain Stanley will also have the grace to abstain from those shrugs of contempt and distrust; for I am perfectly sincere in speaking of my professional duty on this occasion as most unsatisfactory and painful. To be short, Vernon, the thing is impossible.—Willis must die!—his last sun hath set; and before God, I doubt it will never shine upon a finer fellow!"

The old soldier walked to the other side of the chamber to recover his voice; but notwithstanding has emotion, Vernon was satisfied of the ill success of his suit. He ventured, however, to glance at some circumstances of elucidation respecting the Adjutant on whose behalf and accusation Willis was senteuced to suffer, and the lovely young bride of the condemned soldier, which staggerred, although they could not conquer the resolution of the staunch old governor. Upon his ardent nephew, however, the mere recapitulatian of that which he already knew, had a far more powerful influence. "You cannot hope, Sir," said he to Sir Ralph, with little ceremony, "to have one peaceful hour of rest, after persisting in your severity towards a brave man like Willis, in consideration of the rascally and unsupported testimony of that sneaking shirking dog, Majendie. If Vernon's suppositions are just, I only wonder, by God: that Frank has not been condemned to death for cleaving the ruffian to the earth, rather than for repulsing him by a paltry thrust of his arm!"

I was not aware, Captain Stanley, of having referred the case to your sapient Judgment; but when your boyish intemperance will permit you to listen,—know, Sir, that a soldier can sleep as freely after the conscientious discharge of a civil duty, as he can when the cause of his country has embrued his hands in the blood of his fellow creatures. In either case, he is but an instrument in the hands of a higher intelligence. I am myself, Arthur, but the servant of the public and of the law;—but I will not shape my doings according to your, or any other enthusiast's, vague opinion. Be they judged betweeu myself, my county, and my Maker! And now, Vernon, good night," added he, kindly taking the hand of the Major, "forgive my apparent ungraciousness, and believe that I equally appreciate your rights upon my indulgence, and your forbearance, and delicacy in using them. And if it be any pleasure to *you*, Arthur Stanley, assure yourself that my sympathy in poor Willis's fate is, at least, as keen as your own."

The veteran retired as he spoke; but, thanks to gout and grape-shot wounds, not so actively as to escape hearing the graceless comments of his nephew. "Go thy ways, thou heart of bowstring and bend-leather! go dose in thine easy chair, thou incorrigible slave of form and prejudice, who would'st sacrifice one of the noblest of God's creatures to a mere automaton, moving only under the impulse of bad passions and evil thoughts."

"What success?" exclaimed twenty voices as they regained their expectant companions.

Vernon shook his head. "Inexorable!" replied Arthur, doggedly. "Nothing now remains for Frank Willis but to die—and he *will* die—like a man."

The roll of the evening drum warning the men to their quarters, and the closing light around them, acted as signals of dispersion to the dispirited party. Those officers whose duty compelled them to pass the gates of the citadel observed that the challenge of the sentinel was spoken in a hoarse voice;—those who regained the barracks, noticed that the men were gathered together in groups of four or five, throughout the several quadrangles, some in silent concern, but still more engaged in anxious discourse with low and unassured voices. Not a sound of merriment could be detected in that usually mirthful and tumultuous region.—No fragment of an English ditty—no whistled cadence of the songs of home burst from the half-closed casements of the soldier rooms.—The women called not aloud to their children in their ordinary vociferation of motherly tenderness—they "hushed as they reproved," or caught up the unoffending imps into their arms, with an affectation of chiding and remonstrance, in order to conceal the tears that quivered in their now swollen eyes.

One chamber of that many-windowed *facade* had been closed throughout the day; and the grassy plot it overlooked was even more sadly silent than the rest of the Barrack-yard, and many a pitying look was sent up to those desolate casements, and many an adjuration of "God help her!" directed towards them. It was that of Bessy Willis, whose numbered hours were passing rapidly away in the deathliness of utter despair. God was indeed willing to held her—he was taking her to himself!

Conscious that the feeble condition of his wife would secure him from the bitter agony of an earthly parting—since weakness bound her to a dying bed,—Willis was the better enabled to keep up the show of manly firmness which from the first moment of his arrest, had distinguished his deportment. But he had never deceived himself with regard to his destiny. A soldier's *son*—almost a soldier born—he was keeny alive to the fitting strictness of military discipline; and so little had he looked for mercy so ill-exchanged would he have considered the doom of honourable death for one of stripes or imprisonment, that he had never striven to wake among his judges a sense of the consideration due to his service, nor the slightest degree of personal interest; nay, with a delicacy worthy a better object, he had even forborne to connect the outrage for which he was to suffer, with some grievous personal details of insult and injury.

And he was to die!—The heavy irons upon his limbs—the heavier bars of his prison windows, through which the slanting red evening sunbeams had found their way to dance and quiver as if in derision, upon the opposite wall of his cell—the straw which rustled beneath him as he threw himself down, exhausted, not dispairing, on return from condemnation—all conspired to remind him that the last sands of his degraded existence were dropping grain by grain, and that a death of shame awaited him on the morrow! He might have died in happier times—he might have perished in the struggle of a battle-field, for he had seen many such, "honour and he filled up one monument." But had such been his fortune, he had not returned triumphant to that beloved England, in whose most sequestered hamlet he had won the hand of Bessy from the reluctant father, unto whom he had sworn to love and to *protect* her—a promise but too fatally fulfilled! The prisoner groaned heavily as these images called back to his mind the wife of his bosom, and the young boy which had blessed their mutual affection; and, as he sought to bury his head in the straw, a compassionate voice warned him that he was not alone.

He roused himself to inquire who stood besides him, amid the gathering darkness.—"It is I, Willis," replied the gentle voice of Vernon. "It is your old master, who would fain exchange a few parting and friendly words with you."

"Your honour is very considerate," answered Willis, attempting to gain his legs. "You have been ever so to *me* Major Vernon; and things would have gone better with me if I had heeded your reproofs of my fiery spirit."

"Sit down, Frank, sit down," said Vernon, forcing him back to his straw. "You have need of rest."

"Not so, sir, answered Willis, affecting a more cheerful voice." My rest to-morrow will forestal your own; and when the dial shadow of the bastions falls upon noon, Frank's head will be lying among sleepers, as heavy as any we left at Quatre Bras."

Vernon did not rebuke this lightness of speech, but he damped it by the tone of his reply. "I am come, Frank, to inquire whether you have any commauds to leave, which a friend may execute. Having never deluded you with hope of mercy, I have the less reluctance in announcing to you that even your most sanguine friends have ceased to cherish them. Willis,—you must die to-morrow."

"I have never thought otherwise, Major; and I have therefore prepared myself to seek from my Great Maker, that clemency which my fellowmen withhold."

"I trust you have neglected no means of reconciliation, which our Holy Church affords to such as die in hope,—that you have no malice still rankling in your heart against your accuser?"

"None!—Major Vernon;—none, as I trust in the goodness of God! I have need to be thankful—humbly thankful—that my resentment against the ruffian who has sacrificed me did not betray my hand into the sin of murder when my indignant spirit was at its height; but *now*, I can declare that, from the bottom of my soul, I forgive Capt. Majendie that which I fear he will scarcely learn to forgive himself. And indeed, Sir, if I might presume to express a dying request to the gentlemen of the regiment who have so kindly interested themselves in my favour, it would be that they should forbear from marking by their conduct towards that self condemned man their sense of my injuries."

Vernon, instead of granting the pledge required by the generous victim, demanded, in a very low tone, whether he had any message to send to the poor suffering creature he was about to leave to the tender-mercies of a wide and selfish world.

"Tell my poor girl," faltered the soldier,—"the best and truest of wives,—that I should grieve more in shutting my eyes upon a world which deals, as you say, but harshly with the poor, were I not persuaded that we shall soon be united in a more equal country! And after all sir, what avail the tears that we drop over a grave, what avail those which we shed on the brink of that which is about to cover us? Short will be the longest seperation—a brief moment in the endless day of the universe;—and in a few years, all alike will mingle in the dust.—You Major Vernon, if I may embolden myself to make the request, *you* will see that Bessy and the boy are decently sent home to her old father; and that he is told how truly she formed to his last hour the blessing of an honest heart,—of the husband who died in her defence."

"God of Heaven! it is then true that—"

"No more, sir, on that head; my spirit, thank God! is tranquil now! Aye!—Bessy's father wavered long ere he would give his darling to a soldier.—yet he little dreamed *that* soldier would make an ignominious end."

At this moment, the entrance of the gaoler, preceeding a figure wrapt in a military cloak, interrupted the course of his comfortless reflections.

"This is a late hour for visitors,—who have we here? said the deep voice of Sir Ralph, approaching the prisoner.

"A friend, dear sir!" replied Major Vernon, anxiously referring the Governor's untimely visit to some motive of mercy.

"Willis!" exclaimed Sir Ralph, the fluttered soldier, who stood erect before him as if still engagad in the execution of military duty, "I have too intimate a knowledge of the heart of a good soldier to believe that you entertain any ill will towards me for the part you have obliged me to act in your condemnation. But since you needs must die—part we friends! Give me your hand, Frank Willis.---my son's preserver,—my brave son's---who is with God!---Give me your hand boy and remember that your wife and infant from this hour become my children."

"One of them will not, I trust, tarry long from the shelter of her Heavently Father," answered the gratified Willis, pressing the venerable hand so cordially extended towards him, "And *His* blessing be with you, General, for your kind will towards the orphan. Make him a good soldier, sir, if it please you; unless you think that the blight of his father's name will be upon him.—But

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no!" exclaimed he, proudly collecting himself. "in spite of one erring act, Frank Willis's life is free from reproach!"

"We know it,—we acknowledge it," replied Sir Ralph and Vernon, at the same moment. "Take no thought for the boy; but tell us what we can further do to favour your comfort; and first," said the General, touching Frank's fetters with his foot, and recalling the gaoler, "first let us dispense with these; we know, and will be responsible for our man."

As the sledge hammer was instantly applied for his relief. Willis appeared to shrink back in pain. "What is it inquired Vernon, of the gaoler, who exhibited unequivocal symptoms of sympathy with his prisoner, now that he found them sanctioned by his betters,

"The irons have galled an old wound," replied the man. And Vernon remembered that the bone had been shattered by a musket ball in the affair at St. Sebastian's during Willis's active defence of his friend, Edward Stanley. The looks of all present shewed their concern.

"General!" said Frank, approachinghis former commander with a manly plainness, inspired by the knowledge that all earthly distinctions between them were soon to end, "Do not distress yourself about me, when I am gone. The good of the service required an example—you have given it. Your own generous nature suggested a redeeming shew of mercy—you have given it, sir, and where it has not been unfelt for I die comforted—*proud*, if I may say so knowing that my children will not be fatherless, nor my poor widow unfriended and desolate. Farewell, gentlemen!" continued Willis perceiving that even the sternest of his auditors was deeply touched; Do not prolong your sorrow for one whom the world declares unworthy of it. Father O'Halloran will not leave me to night, not——*nor to-morrow*.

"Farewell, Frank, and God be with you!" said both officers, solemnly as they left the cell; and old Stanley was fain to accept the arm of his aid-de-camp, as they wound together through the intricate stone passages. Between the prison door, and the garden postern of the Government-house, there was not one syllable exchanged between them.

The morning gun boomed heavily over the harbour, as dull grey dawn broke over the waves; and many, or most of those who were awakened by the sound, turned sickening away, "as if they loathed that light." But the whole garrison was soon astir for parade, for the horrible ceremoney by which it was to be succeeded, and the hollow roll of a muffled drum was heard at intervals as a sad prelude to the dark array of death. Thrice did the distinguished regiment to which Willis had belonged—assembled by the ordinary and now revolting delay of the muster-roll—march round the parade; the long deep drawn notes of the trumpet prolonging the funeral march by which their steps were measured. It ceased; and a solitary human voice was heard reciting the service of burial for the dead; a solitary human voice, which pierced into the inmost recesses of the heart to which it was addressed, which, animated as it was with proudest instincts, and the most generous impulses, was about to fall into the dark stagnation of the grave. The felling of a lofty tree is subject of interest and sympathy with the standers by; to mark the cutting off of a vigorous human frame—the deathwound of a warm human heart—is almost too trying a duty.

Uncovered and alone, in the full uniform of his corps, but with his hands bound behind him, Willis followed the minister, preceeded by a detachment of the regiment in whose rank he had so often rushed on to victory. *He rushed* not forwards now; his step was low measured, resolute; his face stern but pale, like that of one to whom the encounter of death is familiar, but appalling.

Yet although many a heart beat quick among the crowds assembled to look upon, and be admonished by a deed of death,—that of Willis kept temperate time;—although many lips were compressed in agony at the solemn spectacle of deliberate bloodshed, Frank's were gently parted, as if to inhale the last sweet breath of earth;—although many eyes were earnestly strained, as if to save the *big drops from falling*, in shame to *their manhood*,—*those of the victim were alternately bent in good-will upon his former comrades, or humbly lifted towards that sky* which he trusted was not unmindful of his penitence.

The ceremony was nearly at an end. Major Vernon, accidentally in command of the regiment, gave contradictory orders, seemed harassed and perplexed, and for the first time, on duty, lost his self possession. The young officer at the head of Majendie's company, whom General Stanley had considerately dispatched to an outpost on the coast, turned deadly faint, and could scarcely persist in his duty. The most unearthly stillness pervaded the whole scene; and even the spectators assembled by curiosity to witneses the execution, were breathless from emotion.

Yet not a murmur rose from that vast multitude—not a disproving word was spoken—and the very victim gazed with manly firmness upon the last receptacle—*his coffin*—which was borne before him by four of his comrades, listening the while in patience to those heavenly promises which, imparted peace and joy to his dying hour. Altogether the disciplined steadiness of the troops afforded a remarkable contrast with the uncontrollable feelings of indignation rankling within their hearts.

But the last sentence of Christian exhortation had been breathed,—the word of command was hoarsely given,—a light-Infantry company, that to which Willis belonged, wheeled round, and, in another second, the solitary, blindfolded figure, which stood as proudly erect to receive the fire of his own familiar friends, as if it had been that of the enemy, started with a bound from the earth, and fell lifeless and quivering upon the sand, as a loud simultaneous discharge appeared to cleave the air.

In less than an hour from that time, the regiment marched back into the barrack-yard—the band playing a lively martial air. The women wrung their hands at the sound, for they thought of Bessy; but there was no cause for their compassionate anxiety.

In reply to Sir Ralph Stanley's cordial inquiries after the poor bereaved creature, he learned that she had waxed fainter and fainter throughout the night, until she had lacked strength even to wipe away the cold dews from her forehead. When the morning drums sounded, Arthur Stanley, unable longer to repress his desire of supporting her in her hour of trial, and of marking his opinions concerning the punishment of the day, conducted the compassionate wife of a brother officer into her darkened chamber; and both were tenderly bent upon exhorting and comforting her afflicted heart.

There was just light enough admitted into the room to enable the intruders to see the cautionary fingers of the women who watched the sufferer, lifted to their lips in token that she was sleeping. But those who were come to minister to her sorrow looked upon the fair waxen hands extended on the coverlid, and knew that her repose was fast—beyond earthly disturbance. Yes! she was, indeed, dead;—but so recently that the unconscious infant still lay nestled in her bosom. The earliest summons to military duty the first morning drum had been her signal of release; and ere it sounded again she was laid by the side of her soldier in a common grave. C. F. G.

AFFAIRS OF INDIA.

A view of the present State and future prospect of the Free trade and Colonization of India, 8v. pp. 124.

(*From the Edinburgh Review, No. XCVI.*)

(CONCLUDED.—*from our Supplement.*)

The following brief summary of the usual objections to the free settlement of Europeans, will show how well the author is acquainted with the whole battle of his opponents, and how fairly and fearlessly he has surveyed it. These reasons, he says, are.

'1. The Hindus are a peculiar and timid race: and if Europeans were permitted to hold lands, they would soon dispossess the native inhabitants.

'2, If Europeans, were permitted to settle, their offences against native usages and institutions would disgust the inhabitants of the country, who would rebel, and expel us from India.

'3. If Europeans were to settle in India they would soon colonise the country, and Great Britain would lose her Indian possessions, in the exact same manner in which she lost her American colonies.

'4. If we civilize the Hindus, or, in other words, if we govern them well, they will become enlightened, rebel against us, expel us from the country, and establish a Native Government.

In answer to the *first* objection, he refers to the fact, that after seven centuries of a far less temperate or indulgent domination, the Mahomedan rulers of India left the natives in possession of by far the largest and most valuable portion of the land. This, the author justly remarks, is rather a strong case; and asks, with something of an allowable air of triumph, whether it is to be imagined that one of the most civilized and humane of European nations—the native land of the apprehensive philanthropists he is answering—should act a worse or a weaker part, in this civilized age, than the semi-barbarians of Persia and Tartary, in a period of darkness and ferocity? But he has facts bearing still more directly upon the question, to which we do not immediately see an answer. Englishmen *are* entitled to hold lands in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in Prince of Wales's Island, in Singapore, and Malacca; and as these are the only spots in all our vast domains where their capital can now be invested in the soil, it is natural to think, that if their eagerness to make such investments, and to dispossess the natives, were at all as it has been represented, the effects of its concentrated operation could not fail to be very conspicuous in these particular situations. What, however, is at this moment the state of the fact? The Indians, our author assures us, are the holders of *all* the buildings occupied by natives in Calcutta—of all the *markets*—and of the great majority of houses occupied by Europeans. This is the case still more remarkably at Madras: at Bombay, the greater portion of the island belongs to the Parsees—and at the other settlements, the Chinese and Malabars share at least equally with Europeans in the property of the soil.

The second objection is that, we think, to which most weight has been attached, both by ancient residents in India, and by men of candour at home; and we are not quite sure, that our author has entirely dispelled our own apprehensions on the subject of it. But he has fought a stout battle with them: and it would be mere affectation to say, that he has not made an impression. It is but fair, therefore, that our readers should have a glimpse of his argument. The objection is, that if illiterate, uncontrolled individuals were to be allowed to settle among a people so sensitive and excitable as to their religious prejudices as the Hindus, they would give such offence and disgust as to lead, in all probability, to a general rebellion, which, with their vast numerical superiority, could only end in the total subversion of our rule. To this the author answers, that even admitting the likelihood of some multiplication of such offences by detached individuals, nothing can be so chimerical as the apprehension of their leading to such consequences. The Hindus, he assures us, are not a ferocious or resentful, but, generally speaking, a timid and submissive race; and, where they saw no reason to suppose that the Government abetted the authors of such outrages, would appeal to that Government for redress, and be satisfied with the punishment which would be inflicted. But his great argument is, that no such outrages are likely to be committed by the settlers he would encourage.

'Who, it may be asked, are most likely to offend the prejudices of the natives of India? The flights of raw aspirants for place and power poured annually by the East India Company into India; persons invested with the name of authority of Government; or merchants and traders, who have no connexion whatever with it, and whose success, safety, and comfort depend upon prudence, forbearance, and conciliation? We pronounce, from long experience, that for one trader that violates the prejudices or usages of the natives, there will be found twenty civil and military *employés* who will *do so*; but by whatever party such offences are given they are but trivial, and of very little moment. As the number of settlers and colonists increase, the number of such offences must diminish, because information on both sides will have improved. After the first few months—even in the most desperate cases, after the first few years—no European offends native prejudices, nor do the natives offend his: a very limited period indeed is sufficient to reconcile

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the massacre which followed it were notoriously occasioned by the Government or its officers refusing to listen to some palpable, and afterwards acknowledged and redressed, grievances. No private individual, black or white, had any share in the transaction. The general rising of the province of Cuttack, which took the Calcutta authorities by surprise, was produced by the misconduct of a public officer. There was not a merchant or trader in this extensive, but poor province, at whose door the blame might be laid. One example, on the great scale, may be added. The arbitrary and unjust conduct of Warren Hastings, and the violence which he offered to native prejudices, threw the great and populous province of Benares into a state of insurrection, which nothing could quell but a large army. This was the much-admired governor of the East India Company; a man of undoubted talent, versed in the languages, manners and institutions of the natives of India, and who was brought up in 1813, before the House of Commons, to give evidence touching the impossibility of extending the commercial intercourse of Great Britain with India, the danger of violating native usages, the excellence of the existing order of things, and other matters equally true and edifying. Now, had the said Warren Hastings been a merchant, or an indigo planter, in all human probability he would not have touched a hair of the Rajah Cheti Singh's head; certainly he would not have wantonly arrested his person, and, by this flagrant insult to the prejudices of his subjects, brought on a formidable insurrection. To be guilty of such indiscretion, it was necessary to be duly clothed with authority!

'In the discussions of 1813, the East India Company was not satisfied with a mere denunciation of the general principle of the free settlement of Englishmen in India: they declared, that the bare circumstance of a partial opening of the trade, would produce such an inundation of true born Englishmen as would sap the foundations, and, finally overthrow the whole fabric of our India empire. The experience of the last thirteen years has not verified this ominous prognostication. The whole number of European settlers in Bengal, unconnected with the public service, is about two thousand seven hundred; and this, let it be observed, includes foreigners as well as British-born subjects: in 1813, it was one thousand six hundred. At the other Presidencies, the whole accession certainly has not amounted to two hundred persons. The inundation, therefore, which was immediately to sap the foundations, and then to overthrow the vast fabric of our empire, has amounted in thirteen years only to about one thousand three hundred persons, all employed in the peaceable pursuits of industry, without an hour's leisure for politics or squabbling!'

These no doubt, are weighty considerations. Looking only to the moral probabilities of the case, it is impossible to deny that offences of the kind referred to, are much more likely to be committed by a foolish ensign or ill-conditioned cornet, who has nothing to do with natives but to command or to laugh at them than by speculators in cotton or sugar plantations, who must be aware that he cannot get on without their assistance. But it ought not, on the other hand, to be forgotten, that the military standard-bearers, however petulent and thoughtless they may be in their proper persons, are not only invested with authority, but subject to it; and at all times under the control of a rigid military discipline, by which they are perpetually aware that their misconduct would be instantly detected, and most summarily chastised. This, too, is known as universally to the natives; who will both bear more from persons clothed with public authority, and rely more surely on getting redress for any outrages of which they may be guilty. Another very important element in the question, is the superior education of the official servants of the Company, and their consolidation, as it were, into one great associated body, which impresses its own character in a great degree upon the lowest and least experienced of its members—one most decided feature in their *esprit de corps* being a spirit of conciliation and deference to the religious prejudices of the natives. In all these respects, the situation of insulated mercantile adventurers would evidently be far less advantageous; while the nature of their relations with the natives must, on many occasions, be more likely to lead to heart-burnings and contentions. We will confess, however, that unless *the actual number* of such adventurers should suddenly become much greater than we think at all likely, we should not apprehend any great danger from their introduction; while, in all other respects, their gradual and quiet admixture with the people, and their habitual association with them in the pursuits of improved industry and independent intercourse, promise to effect, more rapidly than any thing else, that general amelioration in their morals, intellect, and wordly condition, which it is equally the duty and the interests of their European rulers to promote.

As to the other objections of our Indian colonists throwing off their subjection to the mother country, or of the Hindus becoming, by our too liberal treatment of them, too wealthy and knowing to submit to a foreign yoke, they both evidently point to futurities so remote as scarcely to require consideration; and are judiciously disposed of by our author upon this principle, with a firm and manly annunciation of the undoubted truth, that whenever either of those events becomes possible, it will be just and reasonable that it should occur! The following statements will be new, we believe, to most of our readers, and are every way worthy of their attention.

'Among the dangers which have been conjured up to alarm us for the stability of our Indian dominions, is the increase of the mixed race. A very few words will suffice for the refutation of this allegation. The greater number of the half-

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India are in the Bengal provinces, and a

majority of these within the comparatively narrow limits of the town of Calcutta; the whole number of such sojourners does not exceed three thousand persons, of which we compute that about two thirds are the inhabitants of Calcutta; the remaining third, dispersed and powerless, is scattered over the nearly 600,000 square miles beyond its limits. It is therefore, in the European towns alone, and especially in Calcutta, that there exists any thing like an opportunity for change and improvement; and, considering the smallness of the means, change and improvement have, since the era of the free trade, the short compass of thirteen years, been great and remarkable.

'A few stricking examples may be given. The native inhabitants of Calcutta, having been last year admitted to sit as petty jurymen in criminal cases, an official list of qualified persons was duly published: the qualification, in respect to education, was such a knowledge of the English language as should enable the party to follow the judge in his charge; and in point of property, an estate of the value of L 500 sterling, or payment of a house rent at L 5 per annum. Persons possessing estates of the value of L.20,000, were exempted from serving on common juries. The lists, admitted to be imperfect, showed eighty four qualified Indians, of whom no less then fifty seven were men possessing estates of L, 20,000 or upwards.

'From this statement several most interesting and important deductions may be drawn. Not many years ago even a miserable smattering of the English language was confined to a few profligate persons, whose interests brought them into immediate connexion with Europeans for no good purposes. We have here persons representing property worth at the lowest estimate, L. 1,140,000, possessing not only a knowledge of the English language, but sufficient European education to enable them to comprehend the charge of a British Judge to a jury. Of the whole number of persons competent to serve on juries, more than sixty-seven in a hundred are of this wealthy class; showing pretty clearly that it is the higher, and not the lower, or even middling orders, that are most disposed to receive European education. In the lists of native jurors there is not to be found a single Mahomedan name, either of Hindustan, Persia, or Arabia; the whole is composed of the alleged *unchangeable* Hindus. Further, the great majority of these wealthy persons are brahmins, and all of them men of high caste.

'As to disinclination to European learning, this is wholly out of the question. On the contrary, both the interest and the practical good sense of the natives lead them to give it a decided preference, notwithstanding some foolish attempts made to restrain them, by diverting their principal attention to the barren field of their own language, literature, and philosophy! Even the Hindu religion seems to be giving way before the light of reason; and it is well it should; for independent of its spiritual consequences, the influence which this degrading superstition exercises over civil society, is pernicious and demoralizing, far beyond that of any other known form of worship.'

We shall close our extracts, and conclude this rambling article, with the following just and liberal observation.

'We repeat, that the only suitable and efficient means of improving our conquered subjects—the only means by which one people ever conferred lasting and solid improvement upon another—is a free and unshackled intercourse between the two parties. Will the stability of our dominion be impaired by the improvement of the Hindus? Poor and ignorant nations are always most liable to delusion, and most subject to insurrection; wealthy and intelligent ones the least so. In proportion, therefore, as the Hindus become instructed, and are rescued from their present poverty, they will only be the more easy of management. This easy management of course supposes the introduction of laws and institutions suitable to, and keeping pace with, their advancement in civilization. They cannot always be governed as mere helots; nor would a nation of helots be worthy the governing. They must be gradually, and as they improve, admitted to a share in their own administration. If this principle be prudently and liberally acted upon, we may maintain our Indian dominions for many centuries.

THOMAS RIGBY, PRINTER.